MOBILIZATION CONFERENCE
ISRAEL BONDS
JERUSALEM AUG. 25 - SEPT. 3

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

PRICE : 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIV, No. 1999*

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ELIEZER LIVNEH

IF Stalin's famous question: "How many divisions has the Pope?" is recalled today, nevertheless the latest events in the international field afford adequate proof that power of decision, readiness to take risks and political courage are well worth many divisions. Or, if we choose to bow to the cynic's wisdom, it may still be maintained that with those qualities you can produce an immeasurably greater effect with the same number of divisions (or atomic warheads, to use a more modern expression).

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GENERAL Charles de Gaulle has demonstrated this ancient political maxim for all the world to see. There are no more divisions in France and in her Union today than there were during the last few years. Still the power of France, both in her dependencies and associated peoples and in the councils of the mighty, has grown by leaps and bounds. The situation in Algeria has changed entirely: the FLN rebellion is more or less under control; the referendum is assured. The Negro pro-French nationalism in Western and Equatorial Africa has received a forceful spur. The 12 autonomous governments in this region are becoming an important mainstay for the French Union, and they are growing conscious of the common-sense judgment that only with French and European cooperation will they be able to develop and preserve their freedom from Nasserite domination. Their leader, M. Felix Houphouet, a minister in de Gaulle's government, may soon represent more people on the Black Continent than the self-appointed "liberator" of the "African Circle" from Cairo.

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NO less conspicuous is the growth of France's stature in European and international affairs. The French ability to say no to some of the more dubious and uncooperative American moves has produced diplomatic wonders. Paris is again becoming the centre of European politics and the Mecca of European — and not only European — Foreign Ministers. And all this without putting any additional strain on Franco-Soviet relations. Nor is it yet ruled out that General de Gaulle may not consummate his version of a Summit Conference at a later date, with the unwilling help of Comrade Mao. The general uncertainty as to the ultimate American intentions in the Middle East — Lebanon and Jordan included — leave ample opportunity for somebody to formulate policies and to act in due time. If it is not Colonel Nasser alone, with Moscow as a *tertium gaudiens*, General de Gaulle may still find his place and hour. He will probably have to wait until the cumbersome and unwieldy method of American moves and counter-moves becomes obvious to more people.

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THERE is a useful lesson in the French events for smaller nations. Some degree of independence from the changeable American tactics is advisable for most free nations and for the ultimate benefit of the U.S. as well. Have we not learned from American pulpits that satellites are neither honourable nor helpful unless they are looking at their moon? Mr. Foster Dulles is reported to have said that he regrets the State Department's policy after the Sinai and Suez campaigns, and that the steps taken then are not to be laid at his door, since he was seriously ill at the time. But is American policy made foolproof against further mistakes?

Jerusalem, August 8.

NEW RECORD FOR 2 MILES

DUBLIN. — Albert Thomas, of Australia, broke the world two-mile record when he clocked 8 minutes 32 seconds on Thursday night.

He beat the record time of 8:33.4 set by Hungarian Sandor Iharos in London, on May 30, 1955.

Thomas came in fourth in Wednesday's mile race in which fellow-countryman Herb Elliott set up the world record of 3:54.5. Thomas also came in under four minutes. *(Reuter, UPI)*

90 TERRORISTS IN ALGERIA SEIZED

ALGIERS (Reuter). — Police and troops have arrested 90 members of an Algiers terrorist organization set up by the Algerian Nationalist Movement, rival of the insurgent National Liberation Front, it was announced here on Thursday.

In Paris, police announced the arrest of 31 leaders of the F.C.N. here and throughout the country.

15 DIE IN RHODE IS. TANKER COLLISION

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (UPI). — Two tankers, one loaded with a million gallons of gasoline, crashed in flames in thick fog on Thursday, killing at least 15 men and injuring 38.

Five hours after the collision, nine bodies were found entombed below decks in the larger of the two ships. Six other men died when they leaped into the fiery sea after the collision, off Fort Adams.

Macmillan To Ankara After Athens Talks

ATHENS (Reuter). — The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, arrived here on Thursday night by air from London for talks with Premier Karamanlis on the Cyprus situation. Both he and the Greek Premier expressed hope for a broad understanding to solve the Cyprus crisis.

Mr. Macmillan will go on to Ankara over the weekend for talks with the Turkish Premier, Mr. Adnan Menderes. The latter has welcomed the bilateral talks, although he would rather have a tripartite meeting, including Greece.

The British Prime Minister was preceded to Athens by the Governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot. No arrangements have so far been made for a meeting between Sir Hugh and Archbishop Makarios, the exiled *enosis* leader, but Ethnarchy quarters do not exclude the possibility of one.

Mr. Macmillan said of his visit here that he could not state there would be any sort of final agreement, but "you may say there is the prospect of success," and the chances are that there would be less difficulties than may appear at first sight. He expressed hope that there would be a "short-term agreement..." which would set out how "things were to work and how they were to develop."

A Greek Foreign Ministry spokesman said the talks in Athens would not be based on the last British proposals for Cyprus which have been rejected by both Greece and Turkey, namely, a tripartite administrative partnership for seven years.

10,000 Rebels Increase Resistance in Celebes

JAKARTA (Reuter). — Rebel resistance in Indonesia's civil war has strengthened, Col. Rukmito, commander of the Government forces in northern Central Celebes, said here on Thursday.

Speaking to reporters, the Colonel, who is here for a military conference, said there were about 10,000 rebels equipped with modern American arms.

He said there was evidence that aircraft were still dropping arms to the rebels, who were trained soldiers, but mostly students. The type of aircraft used was the B-26 which had a range of "about from Menado to Maksaba."

Strijdom Worse

CAPETOWN (Reuter). — The condition of the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Johannes Strijdom, has taken a serious turn due to an embolism of the lung, it was announced in Parliament on Thursday.

Council Considers Calling Assembly

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The Security Council met on Thursday to decide on separate American and Soviet resolutions which would pass the Middle East question to a special session of the General Assembly, which could be convoked within 24 hours.

The U.S. resolution, which originally called for an Assembly session to consider the Lebanon's complaint of U.A.R. interference in her internal affairs, was revised to include a reference to the Jordan situation.

The necessary affirmative votes in the Council for adoption of the American resolution appeared assured, while the Soviet resolution that the 31-nation forum consider the "immediate withdrawal" of American and British forces from the Lebanon and Jordan is certain of defeat.

Russia accused the Baghdad Pact members of taking military measures "designed to prepare an extension of aggression against the Arab countries." Mr. Arkady Sobolev, the Soviet representative, told the Council that the U.S. and Britain had mobilised forces "in order to pursue their aggressive plans in the Middle and Near East."

Big U.K. Build-Up

Though Britain had said she was prepared to withdraw her troops from Jordan, she had moved more in and the total there had been built up to "5,000 in recent days." To date, Mr. Sobolev said, there were about 70,000 British and American troops in the area or its neighbourhood, together with more than 1,000 land and carrier-based aircraft.

Thus, "the world has not been freed of the threat of a still greater deterioration of the conflict," he declared.

Mr. Sobolev blamed the U.S. and Britain for the failure of efforts to set up a summit conference. India, the United Arab Republic, and France had supported it.

'False' Soviet Account

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of the U.S. replied that Russia had made her "customary thoroughly falsified account of what happened in the Middle East and in the Security Council." He repeated the statement he made on July 15, the day that American troops went to the Lebanon, that this was not the ideal way to solve the problem, and that they would be withdrawn as soon as the U.N. took over.

Mr. Lodge said the Soviet veto had prevented advocation of a Council resolution which would have enabled that withdrawal to begin, and that he himself had on July 18 tabled a resolution for a special Assembly meeting but had not pressed it to a vote pending Japanese compromise efforts — which also had been vetoed by Russia.

He reviewed the notes and diplomatic contacts which had taken place in the past few weeks with a view to setting up a high-level security council meeting. "Then Mr. Khrushchev made his trip to Peking, and changed his mind, and future historians may one day know why," he declared.

The Council was prevented from acting decisively on the Middle East question "by the Soviet Union and by no one else," he charged.

The British delegate, Sir Pierson Dixon, disclosed that he had already begun consultations with Mr. Hammarskjold "to work out proposals under which assistance can be given by the U.N. to the Government of Jordan to ensure the preservation of its territorial integrity and political independence."

He did not say what the proposals were.

He suggested that the Assembly should begin substantive discussion next Wednesday as it would be wise if there were a few days' delay before the start of the debate.

The new Iraqi delegate, Hashim Jawad, said he could not support the American draft.

Jawad said it was essential the Assembly deal primarily with the introduction of American and British forces in Lebanon and Jordan. This, he charged, had aggravated the situation which remained "a threat to international peace and security not only in the region but also in the world."

Western diplomats apparently were taken aback by the sharpness of Jawad's statement — his first since he was accredited as representative of the new regime.

The debate was continuing at the time of going to press.

Eban Sees Security Council President

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Ambassador Abba Eban held a 20-minute conference on Thursday with M. Georges Picot, of France, this month's President of the Security Council.

Mr. Eban, who was accompanied by his Deputy Permanent Representative to the U.N., Mr. Arthur Louis, Ambassador to Canada, said he visited M. Picot "because, as a Middle East nation, we are interested in the agenda that is coming before the Security Council.

"We want to know the scope of the discussions to be held by the Council. Neither we nor anyone else has raised any problems concerning us directly. There is nothing on the agenda that is directly in the context of the Israel-Arab situation."

Moscow Says Jordan's Days are Numbered

LONDON (UPI). — Radio Moscow said Thursday that King Hussein was "the last of the mohicans" and predicted the days of his regime were numbered.

The radio, monitored here, broadcast an editorial from "Soviet Russia," organ of the Communist Party in the Russian Soviet Republic, denouncing Hussein as "the last imperialist agent in the Arab East."

"Hussein himself, in spite of his hysterical shouts, would gladly give up his throne and leave Jordan for good," it said. "Yet there is a force which has so far kept him on the shaky and dangerous throne — the American empire."

In an Arabic-language broadcast, Moscow Radio quoted the Egyptian paper "Al Sha'ab" as saying that a revolt had already broken out in Jordan.

Egypt Moves To Pull Reins Of Saudia, Yemen

Both Cairo and Baghdad radios on Thursday night reported that the visit to Saudi Arabia of Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, the U.A.R. Vice-President and War Minister, is in preparation for moves to strengthen ties between Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen.

Amer arrived in Damascus on Thursday night after spending two days in Saudi Arabia, the radio reported.

Cairo Radio said that Amer conducted consultations with King Saud in an "atmosphere of cordiality," and added that the Saudi Deputy Foreign Minister, Sheikh Yussef Yassin, will arrive in the Egyptian capital on Friday for talks with U.A.R. officials.

The radio said that Nasser has summoned one of his Vice-Presidents, Akram Hourani, from Syria, and has strongly criticized wrong interpretations placed on Amer's visit to Saudi Arabia.

It is only five months since an apparently unbridgeable chasm was created by Egyptian denunciation of an alleged £2m. plot by Saudi Arabia to assassinate Abdul Nasser and foil Syrian-Egyptian unity.

Culminating Effort

Political observers in Cairo, quoted by Reuter, said it appeared now that Nasser's efforts to knit the whole Arab world together were progressing fast, and that Marshal Amer's visit was the culmination of these efforts.

Saudi Arabia and Iraq are "on the verge" of joining the United Arab Republic, American Broadcasting Company correspondent Charles P. Arnot reported from Cairo. He quoted "high level reports" as forecasting the Union.

Saudi leaders are said to be "badly shaken" by the recent Iraqi coup. A broadcast from Beirut by another ABC correspondent said a team of "Nasser agents" was understood to be in Saudi Arabia "conducting negotiations with the Government."

UPI quotes Egyptian travellers from Saudi Arabia as bringing to Cairo unconfirmed reports that the Saudi government recently discovered a plot within the ranks of the army to overthrow it.

Murphy to Ethiopia; With Nasser 4 Hrs.

CAIRO (Reuter). — Mr. Robert Murphy, President Eisenhower's special envoy in the Middle East, left for Addis Ababa, by air on Thursday after a visit during which he had a four-hour talk with Abdul Nasser.

He said before departing for the Ethiopian capital that his talks with Nasser had been "very frank and friendly, and from my viewpoint, very satisfactory." He added that Nasser is a man of "very high ability and knowledge."

Asked about a statement by the Secretary of State Dulles that Nasser did not represent Arab nationalism, Mr. Murphy said, "Why do you ask me such questions? Are we not friends? I have not come here as a hostile or antagonistic visitor."

He said the 10-hour delay of his meeting with Nasser, regarded by some observers here as a snub, was "a matter of convenience." Mr. Murphy was seen off by the Acting Chief of Protocol of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, and another high Egyptian official.

Meir to Rome Today, Then London As Powers Seek Israel M-E Views

Troops to Amman via Akaba

The First Battalion of the Cameronians arrived in Amman on Thursday after being airlifted from Akaba which they had reached during the night aboard the British aircraft carrier Bulwark.

They were reinforcements requested by King Hussein for the 2,000 British troops already in Jordan, and will "take on the task of effective operation of the newly established lines of communications between Akaba and Amman," the British authorities announced in the Jordan capital.

Officials in London said these lines took on added importance this week when the Israel Government refused to permit the passage of supply planes across its territory. However, the airlift of U.S. planes carrying supplies to the British troops was resumed on Wednesday after a four-day interruption.

The Cameronians are reported to number about 700 men. They are believed to have come from Aden and East Africa.

"The New York Times" reported from Washington that Israel agreed to America's request to reopen the air corridor, accepting two arguments: that a few more days were needed to supply the essential needs of British troops in Jordan and the civilian economy until the flow of supplies increases through Akaba, and that it would be unfortunate to give the impression that Israel had halted the flights in response to a Soviet warning.

It was understood that permission for continuation of the airlift by U.S. planes would apply for a limited period only. The first Globemaster to arrive in Amman carried sandbags.

"The New York Times" also reported from Amman that Israel's rescinding of the ban was interpreted as a concession to the U.S. and Britain after intense pressure on Israel during the past 72 hours.

It said that reports were widespread in Amman that, in return for agreeing to allow the U.S. to fly in supplies, the Israel Government had exacted from the West a pledge to re-examine more sympathetically its requests for military equipment and security guarantees.

Ends Talks With French Leaders

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Mrs. Golda Meir is going to London on Monday, at the invitation of the British Government, for talks with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd. She may also see Mr. Macmillan if the Prime Minister is back from his Balkan travels.

On Friday (today), as scheduled, Mrs. Meir is leaving for Rome for consultations with Prime Minister Fanfani at the invitation of the Italian Government.

Political observers are impressed with two noteworthy and inter-related aspects of the current Middle East situation. On the one hand, Israel is in no way responsible for, though it is of course deeply concerned in, the crisis which has blown up in its area and which is purely a conflict between rival Arab factions. This state of affairs exposes as a hollow sham the argument often invoked by Arabs, and not only by Arabs, that Israel's existence is "the root of all evil" in the Middle East.

On the other hand, at this time when the Western powers are coming to realize that a constructive peaceful solution must be found for the Middle East troubles, Israel's views are much sought after — even in London, France, which was the first great power to understand how important is the contribution which Israel can, in the long run, make to peace and stability in the Middle East, may be relied upon to support Israel in the future, no less than in the past.

Mrs. Meir's four days in Paris were well spent, successfully accomplishing a twofold objective.

The first was to establish the same intimate relations with de Gaulle's Government as existed with previous French Governments, and this was achieved by a very thorough exchange of views on all Middle East and other subjects of mutual interest.

The second objective was to make sure that the traditional friendship between the two countries continues as strong as ever. To use a French phrase, *c'est chose faite* — that has been done.

Rounding off her talks with French leaders — de Gaulle, Couve de Murville, Soustelle and Malraux — Mrs. Meir had more than an hour-long conversation with Maurice Schumann, the President of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, reviewing Middle East affairs.

INA reports from London that Mrs. Meir's visit will coincide with the return there of Mr. Shimon Peres, Director General of the Israel Defence Ministry, from his visit to the U.S.

Mr. Peres is due in London Friday (today) and was due to leave again on Saturday night. But it is now learned that he will stay over in order to brief the Foreign Minister on his talks in various European cities and in Washington.

Couve de Murville, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, greeting Mrs. Golda Meir on her arrival in Paris for her talks with Gen. de Gaulle.

U.K. Attitude Spoiled Airlift

Post Political Correspondent

United States aircraft are ferrying certain urgent supplies to the British troops stationed in Amman, it was learned unofficially in Jerusalem on Thursday. This mission will be completed within a few days, after which the airlift across Israel will stop, it is understood.

No British planes are now being used for this purpose. British troops and their supplies are going by sea to Akaba, or by air by a similar route.

Although official circles have been reticent, it is understood that one reason why the British airlift across Israel was stopped was the continued unfriendly public utterances by British representatives in Amman. These included inspired unofficial statements that the British troops were in Jordan in order "to protect Jordan against Israel."

Israel has also taken objection to an article by Mr. A. Nutting, former British Minister of State, which has appeared in British and American papers, that steps should be taken to ensure that Israel would permit British planes to cross in the event of their having to evacuate Jordan. This implied hostility on Israel's part and was patently absurd, for even the Russians would do what they could to facilitate the eventual evacuation of British troops from Jordan.

The U.S. government, on the other hand, has shown increasing understanding of Israel's security needs and of the extent to which the airlift has involved Israel in Anglo-American operations.

CARRIER LEAVES

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — The British aircraft carrier which anchored in Akaba port on Thursday at 2.30 a.m., left at 10.15 o'clock after landing British troops.

Supersonic swept-wing jets from the carrier swooped over the area, and once invaded Israel air space. Six giant helicopters from the carrier shuttled hundreds of troops in battle kit, and arms, and equipment to an empty plot in Akaba town. Other troops were sent ashore in small craft.

A destroyer and frigate escorted the carrier, but the former turned about immediately, while the frigate is still in Akaba. The names of all the ships were obscured with grease for security reasons.

Four medium transport planes landed at the Akaba air strip during the day, while unloading of civilian freighters and tankers continues unabated. Otherwise, Akaba was observed to be quiet.

Chamoun Threat To Dissolve Chamber

BEIRUT. — President Chamoun on Thursday threatened to dissolve Parliament and arrange new elections of deputies if deputies do not abandon their plan to convene an urgent session of the Chamber to oust the Solh Cabinet, informed sources said.

The sources said that Chamoun's rejection of demands that the Cabinet resign came in a conversation with the Speaker of Parliament, Adel Osseiran, who has been trying to solve this last stumbling block to overcome the Lebanese crisis.

Chamoun's emphatic statement apparently killed once and for all reports that Solh would step down and a caretaker Cabinet would take over.

The Lebanese Army has begun to collect arms held by military groups in the Beirut area, it was learned. But there was no indication whether the move was intended as a general "clean up" or was a limited operation against extremist groups.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Jordanian authorities announced Thursday night they had arrested about 20 members of a terrorist gang which aimed to "terrorize peaceful citizens" by placing slabs of T.N.T. explosives in foreign and Government buildings. Most members of the gang were reported to be doctors, students and government officials aged between 30 and 38.

Israel 'Threat' May Save Jordan

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The potential Israel threat to occupy the Western section of Jordan, up to the River Jordan (which was the old Palestine frontier) might become the one factor tending to secure Jordan's independence, reliable sources said here on Thursday, as this threat might serve to deter any attempt at aggression or subversion by other Arab powers.

They said that the British Government thinks that this threat would save King Hussein if and when British forces are withdrawn, and if no U.N. formula is found to secure Jordan independence.

They agreed that no statements to this effect had been made by Israel, but that it was thought that some circles in Israel might feel that such a move was essential to the country's security.

The same sources considered that if no U.N. formula were worked out, British forces would have to remain indefinitely. If they withdrew, there was the possibility of another Middle East conflict, and the danger that is such an event Soviet Russia might join in. If Jordan were seen about to collapse, these sources said, Israel would have to move in for her own protection, even in the face of Soviet threats.

Eshkol to Seek Economic Assistance in Europe

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, is due to leave for Europe in a few day's time. It is understood he intends to negotiate for increased economic assistance to enable Israel to finance essential expenditures.

Mr. Eshkol is including France and Switzerland in his itinerary. It is believed that while in France, the Minister of Finance will discuss implementation of the IL15m. loan which had been promised Israel but which for the most part has not been made available.

Jordan Starts On Yarmouk Canal

AMMAN. — About 1,000 Jordanian labourers on Thursday started work on the first phase of a 64 kilometre irrigation canal from the Yarmouk River, near the Syrian and Israel borders, to the Damye area of the Jordan Valley.

When completed in about three years at a cost of £4.5m. the canal will irrigate more than 30,000 acres of soil in the Jordan Valley.

USSR Gave Up Summit Because Mao Dropped Formosa Attack

LONDON (UPI).—Diplomats here believe that Russia's backing out from a summit conference may have been part of the price of keeping China from launching an offensive against Formosa.

It was authoritatively reported on Thursday that such a deal apparently was one of the results of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's hurried trip to Peking last week for four days of talks with Chinese Chief of State Mao Tse-tung.

In order to halt a Peking adventure in the Formosa Straits, the authoritative diplomatic sources said Mr. Khrushchev had to drop plans for a summit conference which would not include Communist China, and instead promise a new push for Peking's membership in the U.N.

Russia's soft-pedalling of the Chinese Communists was believed prompted by fears that China's involvement in Formosa now might drag the Soviets into war with the U.S.

Today's reports from diplomatic sources lifted only slightly the heavy curtain of secrecy which had been drawn over the Mao-Khrushchev weekend parley that apparently forced the Soviet leader to back out of a summit meeting.

Thursday's rumblings from Peking Radio supported diplomatic reports that Communist China was out more determinedly than ever to make her political voice heard not only in the U.N. but also in any future summit talks.

Significantly, the Mao-Khrushchev talks were preceded by a week's-long top-level conference in Peking of the Chinese military chiefs.

Mr. Khrushchev in turn was accompanied on his trip to China by Defence Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky.

The reports reaching here from behind the Iron Curtain said that Russia agreed to meet Mao's demand for more economic assistance as well as for a speed-up of military supplies for "defensive purposes."

Migs and Sabrejets Clash Near Formosa

TAIPEH (UPI). — Eight Chinese MIG jet fighters and eight Nationalist Sabrejets fought a two-minute battle over the Formosa Strait on Thursday, informed sources reported. None of the planes was damaged in the brief dogfight.

The Nationalist Defence Ministry announced that eight Nationalist Sabrejets "encountered" an equal number of supersonic MIG-17 fighters in the morning.

The aerial duel was the first reported since the Nationalist Government said the Chinese moved MIG-17 jets into a base less than 25 minutes flying time from Formosa and three minutes from Quemoy.

MIG fighters shot down two Nationalist Thunderjets south of Quemoy last week.

Premier Chen Cheng emerged from a cabinet meeting and said the Communist buildup on the mainland opposite Formosa indicated a possible invasion of the Nationalist Chinese islands. All nationalist military forces were ordered into the highest state of alert two days ago because of Government fears of a red attack.

Some 160 students were evacuated from Matsu island, about 12 miles off the mainland, by a Nationalist gunboat yesterday.

Military and police leave has been cancelled in Formosa because of the tense situation in the Formosa Straits.

Kierdorf Dies; Said Burned While Committing Arson

PONTIAC, Michigan. — The Teamsters Union official, Frank Kierdorf, who claimed he was set alight by two unknown men last Monday, died in hospital on Thursday a few hours after police produced a witness who saw him set fire to a dry cleaning establishment, in which he was believed to have been burned.

Earlier, the State Attorney-General, Mr. Paul Adams, said that he believed that Kierdorf, 56, was burned while setting fire to the store in Flint, 50 kms. from here.

Hospital officials said that half-an-hour before Kierdorf died, he awoke from his coma. He tried to raise his arms and speak, but he was unable to say anything.

Kierdorf, who was business agent for a Flint Teamsters Union local, has a jail record.

Mr. Adams told reporters there was a fire and explosion at the cleaners at 11 a.m. on Sunday. Kierdorf staggered into a Pontiac hospital two hours later. He told police that two men had made him a human torch.

The Attorney-General said he had questioned witnesses throughout the night. "We are left with the following theories — that it was an organized attempt as part of Kierdorf's union activity, or he did it on his own."

Police said that a laboratory analysis of the remnants of Kierdorf's clothing showed they had been soaked only by water. They also said they found he had had medical treatment before arriving at the hospital. *(UPI, Reuter)*

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DOLPHIN Diary

STOP PRESS TONIGHT

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FUN . . .
SURPRISES . . .

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EILAT

Social & Personal

The Prime Minister earlier in the week received Mr. A. Kizer and Dr. M. Heilmann of the World Club for Hebrew Libraries, who presented him with a catalogue of the Club's libraries abroad especially dedicated to Mr. Ben-Gurion.

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Chief Rabbi I.H. Herzog on Thursday received M. Bernard Mendes-France, son of the former French Prime Minister.

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Judge Justine Wise Polier, daughter of the late Rabbi Stephen Wise, together with her husband Mr. Shad Polier, on Thursday visited Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion, at the Hadassah Hospital, and called on Dr. A. Granott at the Head Office of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem.

•

A reception was given last week at the Dan Hotel by the Union Bank of Israel in honour of its Chairman, Mr. Julius Weiss, of New York. Among those present were the Minister of Commerce and Industry, members of the Diplomatic Corps, senior Government officials and leading industrialists.

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The Hadassah Council in Israel on Thursday entertained the wives of the doctors attending the Medical Advisory Board Workshop delegation from the U.S. to tea at the home of Mrs. Myriam Granott, Co-Chairman-in-charge, in Jerusalem. The members of the M.A.B. and their wives were later guests at a reception given by the Director-General of Hadassah Medical Organization and Mrs. K. J. Mann at their home in Kiryat Moshe.

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BIRTH

KELLER — To Miriam (nee Wagman) and Robert Keller at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, on August 4, a son, brother to Eytan.

Jewish Students Urge Settlement in Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The congress of the World Union of Jewish Students at its closing session on Thursday approved an amendment to its constitution to promote the settlement of Jewish students in Israel.

When it was agreed that the Chairman of the Union would be a member from outside of Israel, Mr. Norman Lewis, of South Africa, who had been nominated for the chairmanship, disqualified himself by announcing that he had decided to settle in Israel.

The five-day Congress, which was held in Jerusalem, reaffirmed the inalienable right of all Jewish students, irrespective of the political and social regime under which they lived, to establish contact with their fellow Jewish students the world over and to maintain representative organizations.

Prof. A. D. Bergman, head of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission, was re-elected President of the Union.

Hebrew Union Wants Promises of Aid Kept

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The world executive meeting of the World Hebrew Union in Jerusalem ended its deliberations Thursday with several resolutions for advancing the dissemination of Hebrew abroad.

The meeting asked the Union's management to negotiate with the Ministry of Education and the Jewish supreme coordinating body for the dissemination of the Hebrew language. A resolution expressed the Union's hope that the promises of cooperation made by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education would also be expressed in concrete and financial aid.

The meeting also asked the Jewish Agency to restore the cut in the Union's budget last year, which was reduced from IL100,000 to IL80,000.

It was decided to hold the Union's third world congress in 1960.

Mr. Avraham Harman, Dr. Y. Burg, M.K., Mr. L. Kuperstein, and Mr. Izhar Smilansky were elected to the Executive.

CORRECTION

Discussion of the establishment of an equalization fund for workers' dependants is to be held at a meeting of the Labour Relations Council and not the Labour Religious Council as was reported in error in Thursday's paper.

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Tomorrow, Aug. 9, 8.30 p.m.
Premiere of
NABUCCO
with Edmund Herzhi (Vienna Opera) and Patricia Baird (Welsh National Opera)
Conductor: GEORGE SINGER
Sun., Aug. 10, at 8.30 p.m.
DON PASQUALE
with Regina Fuerschi
Monday, Aug. 11, at 8.30 p.m.
FESTIVAL BALLET

Nehru Criticized For Violating 'Neutrality'

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — Mr. Raja Hutheesing, a brother-in-law of the Indian Prime Minister, said on Tuesday that Mr. Nehru's statement on a summit conference last week showed "little evidence of our basic neutrality."

Mr. Nehru had said in a speech at a public meeting here last Wednesday that the first question a summit conference would have to take up would be the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and Jordan.

In a letter Tuesday to the independent "Times of India," Mr. Hutheesing, a journalist and frequent critic of his brother-in-law, said: "As a preparation for the summit, the Prime Minister's statement and the prevailing attitude in this country show little evidence of our basic neutrality. What is needed is some method of settling disputes in Western Asia without violence and campaigns of vilification.

"There were slim chances of a summit conference ever accomplishing this, but our lack of neutrality has nullified these chances."

Meanwhile, in a signed article on Saturday, the editor of India's largest daily, the "Indian Express," complained that New Delhi still had not accredited a representative to Israel. The editorial went on to say that in view of Mr. Nehru's evident cordiality towards the Arab world, this stand on Israel cannot be reconciled with the doctrine of coexistence.

"It is right and indeed desirable that New Delhi should preserve the most cordial relations with the Arab world. But to pursue these to the point of ignoring the fact of Israel is neither realistic nor reasonable," it declared.

Moreover, India is in a position today to use her good offices and influence with both Arab and Jew to resolve their enmity, the "Express" concluded.

Beirut Commutes Belgian Consul's Death Sentence

The death sentence against Louis de San, Belgian Consul-General in Damascus, imposed by a Beirut military court for smuggling arms from Syria into Lebanon, has been commuted to 20 years imprisonment, the Arab News Agency reported on Wednesday.

M. de San was arrested on the border on May 11, when bombs were found in the boot of his car. He disclaimed all knowledge of their presence and claimed that they had been put there by an unknown person.

Ceylon Gov't Rebel Ousted on Tamil Issue

COLOMBO (Reuter). — Mr. C. R. Belisammana, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government and Cultural Affairs, on Wednesday was expelled from the Ceylon Government for speaking and voting against the Tamil language bill adopted the previous day by the House of Representatives.

Of 47 Government members in the House yesterday, Mr. Beligammana alone defied the Party Whip. He said he voted against the bill because his constituents feared its concessions to Tamil would nullify the position of Sinhalese as Ceylon's state language.

RAIN. — Basle, Switzerland, had its heaviest rainfall in 12 years on Wednesday night when 25 mm. of rain, which fell within 13 minutes, flooded streets and disturbed a local railway line.

Foreign Artists Committee Opposed to 'Arts Commissar'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Performances here by artists from abroad do not ruin Israel culture.

This is the opinion of the Interministerial Committee which controls the import of foreign artists, Mr. Avner Israeli, the committee chairman and assistant Director-General of the Ministry of Education, told the press in Jerusalem on Thursday.

His statement follows a campaign in some quarters against an alleged flood of foreign artists to the detriment of local talent and native culture.

Throwing the gauntlet at the critics, Mr. Israeli said: "We do not want a commissary of arts in Israel with absolute power to decide what is beneficial for the people."

He was referring to a call for a State law on visits of foreign artists issued jointly by the Authors Association, the Journalists Association, the organizations of composers and actors, the Histadrut Cultural Centre, the Teachers Union and Habimah, Ohel, and Chamber theatre.

Council Proposed

But Mr. Israeli announced that his committee has proposed the creation of a council authorized to express an opinion on the artistic level of proposed foreign appearances. This was outside the committee's terms of reference, whose sphere was only administrative, e.g., recommending the granting or withholding of foreign currency allocations, visas, etc.

There had been a surfeit of foreign artists during the past year, and a few months ago the committee therefore postponed dates of appearance, he said.

Mr. Israeli announced a number of the committee's decisions, which are to be carried out in the near future. They are:

- The drafting of legislation to close loopholes in the committee's procedures to define the rights and obligations of impresarios, and to licence approved impresarios thus eliminating self-styled impresarios who have neither the necessary qualifications nor financial resources. (There are at present six genuine impresarios).
- Local cultural institutions, including theatres, should not act as impresarios, except in inviting guest artists to supplement their own particular activities.
- Three additional members —a representative of literature and drama, another of music, and the secretary of the National Union of Artists — will be co-opted to the committee.
- All Government bodies, and national and public institutions, will be asked to cooperate fully with the committee. (Mr. Israeli noted that the Tenth Anniversary Committee had refrained from consulting the committee).

The committee was established in January, 1958 — as a result of the public scandals over the Italian opera company which was stranded here without funds to return home and over the proposed staging of a bull-fight. It had put a stop to the anarchy which had hitherto prevailed, Mr. Israeli claimed.

Twenty-four foreign troupes and artists were approved by the committee between April 1957 and June 1958. Six applications were turned down but in some rejections were made informally through contacts between impresarios and the committee without official applications having been submitted.

Rejections included the "Don Cossacks," the Rome Opera Company, and two ballet companies.

Mr. Israeli pointed out that there was a two-way traffic in visiting artists, with Israel artists appearing abroad. Guest artists here have often returned home as stalwart champions of Israel's cause.

Referring to the recent squabble between the committee and the Habimah Theatre over the latter's bringing here of the Martha Graham Ballet, Mr. Israeli said that the committee had now given its approval, even though it had asked Habimah for a year's postponement, in view of the forthcoming French Arts Festival here. Habimah had promised that in future it would not conclude engagements before getting the committee's approval.

The committee could have taken administrative steps to prevent the appearance, but it realized that a theatre had a dead season, and as always, the committee considered the impression a refusal might make on the foreign country concerned, and also did not wish to exert its full authority against a national institution such as Habimah.

Medrano Circus

As a dramatic example of the committee's work, Mr. Israeli related how there were differences of opinion in the committee over the engagement of the Medrano Circus with its considerable equipment and personnel.

Stringent "risk terms" were offered — a third of all tickets were priced at IL1,400, transport by Israel shipping was made obligatory, and cost IL120,000, and a "huge" deposit was demanded. The circus was bogged down in Greece due to rain, and without another immediate engagement, decided to come.

The extent of the circus' profitable success was that, according to its Israel representative, it paid IL520,000 in taxes to the Treasury and municipalities.

STAMP. — The U.A.R. is to issue a special stamp on September 17 to mark the tenth anniversary of the assassination of Count Bernadotte, the U.N. Palestine Mediator.

RAMAT GAN AWARDS FOR ART, LITERATURE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN.—The painter Yohanan Simon won top prize for painting, and Avigdor Hameiri first prize for literature in the Ramat Gan Tenth Anniversary awards, presented by Mayor A. Krinitzi at Beit Ha'ezrah on Wednesday night. Several hundred artists, authors and journalists were present.

Mr. Simon received the IL750 award for his painting "Bilsam." Second prize of IL500 for painting went to Eliahu Sigard for his painting "Balcony in Safad," and Mordechai Avniel took the third prize of IL250 for his painting "Hanegev."

Avigdor Hameiri won the IL500 first prize for literature for his 50 years of writing. Nahum Guttman won the IL250 prize for his book, "Hofesh Hagadol," and Zvi Zaviri was posthumously awarded a IL250 prize for his children's book "Yuval's Adventures." A IL150 encouragement prize was awarded to Abraham Weinberg for his work "The Few Against the Many."

Greetings were delivered by Abraham Broides on behalf of the Authors' Association, and by Mr. A. Ashman for the Association of Composers and Authors.

No Rush to Buy In T.A. Sales

TEL AVIV. — No shrill "rush" for clothing at end-of-season sale prices has been felt in the first four days of sales, shopkeepers told *The Jerusalem Post*. The Merchants Association's report on "satisfactory response" is not verified by what discouraged shopkeepers say.

Last month's scheme for encouraging purchases during the slack season, the "Buyer's Encouragement Prizes," is reported to have stepped up sales in comparison with the same month last year. (The names of the prizewinners will be revealed at the end of the month.)

Owing to the limited buying and large stocks still available, many stores are including even their first-class fashion goods in the display windows. But others imagined that they could attract buyers with second-rate goods.

One storekeeper declared in disgust that many of the wealthier customers were planning holidays abroad and would buy only clothes of foreign make. "A new form of snobbery looks down on *tozeret ha'aretz*," she said.

Shoe stores reported hardly any increase in sales during the first few days of the sales.

The Merchants Association may decide to make the sales encouragement scheme an annual July event, it is learned.

Immigrant Youngsters In Aviation Quiz

BEIT NEHEMIAH. — Over 100 youngsters from the immigrant villages of Beit Nehemiah and Ptachyia participated Tuesday in a quiz devoted to airplanes and flying, organized by Young Wizo.

Forty-two prizes of free trips through the Israel skies were donated by "Olympic Airways" which is beginning to operate its service in Israel.

The children, who had been boning up on their knowledge of flying matters with help of their summer camp instructors from Young Wizo, were able to answer such questions as "How many airlines operate in Israel?" "What are their names?" and "What is the southernmost airfield in Israel?"

After the prizes were distributed the children asked some questions of their own: "Where are we going to fly?" "Will we see America?" "Will we pass over France?"

Textile Manpower Being Surveyed

The first survey to be undertaken in Israel of the manpower needed in the textile industry in the next few years and of methods of training this manpower is now being carried out by Mr. Pablo Link, at the invitation of the Labour Ministry's Vocational Education Department.

Mr. Link is a textile expert from Argentina who has written and lectured extensively in this field.

The survey will last for about three months following which Mr. Link will submit his recommendations.

'Equality' Urged For Blind

A call to the public to cease its "philanthropic" attitude towards the blind and treat them as "citizens with equal rights and duties" was made on Wednesday by Mr. H. Dabosh, head of a newly formed group called, The Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Blind.

Speaking at a press conference in Jerusalem, Mr. Dabosh said the group aimed at the economic and social betterment of the blind.

He called on industry to hire blind persons wherever possible. *(Itim)*

Jailed Pole Wins Lottery, Tries Again

WARSAW (Reuter). — E. Daewiecki, arrested because of his complicity in a financial scandal, whiled away the time in Bydgoscz Prison filling in lottery coupons.

The investigators decided he had played only a minor role and released him. He took the coupons to a lottery official and won 1m. zlotys (£15,000.)

A few hours after banking his winnings he was rearrested, now accused of major guilt in the affair — a scandal over the electrification of the Bydgoscz countryside. He has again called for lottery coupons.

OPERETTA. — Dmitri Shostakovich has written his first operetta, Moscow Radio said on Thursday. The operetta, to be named "The Little Bird, Cherry Tree of Moscow," will be staged by the Moscow Musical Comedy Theatre.

Radioactive Cloud Over England After Accident

MOSCOW (Reuter). — A radioactive cloud covered the north of England following the accident at the Windscale atomic reactor in December last year, Prof. P.A. Sheppard of the Imperial College of Science, said here on Thursday, addressing a symposium meeting of the International Geophysical Year.

He said that at one time the cloud front extended over 93 miles, and straddled the north of England from coast to coast. The cloud drifted over south-east England, and by the time it reached the continent, it was only a tenth of its original intensity.

Tests were made every 24 hours by filtering radioactive air at numerous stations in Britain and on the continent, he said.

(In the Windscale accident, an atomic pile became overheated, releasing radioactive dust.)

Hemingway Settles Feud with 'Esquire'

NEW YORK (Reuter). — A suit brought by Ernest Hemingway to restrain "Esquire" magazine from reprinting three of his Spanish Civil War stories has been amicably settled out of court, Mr. Arnold Ginorich, the publisher of "Esquire," said on Thursday.

Mr. Hemingway asked for the injunction on the grounds that the stories, written in 1938 and 1939 and containing strong Spanish Republican sympathies, would cause him great injury and irreparable damage if reprinted today.

Faisal Governess Back in England

LONDON (Reuter). — A Foreign Office spokesman said on Thursday that Mrs. Florence Hazeldine, 60-year-old British Governess to the Royal Family in Baghdad, has returned to Britain. She is safe and quite well, he added.

Mrs. Hazeldine was governess to the three children of Princess Badia, King Faisal's aunt. It is now known she was not present at the palace when King Faisal and his associates were murdered last month.

4 Faint from Hunger During Protest Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four persons fainted outside the Ministry of Social Welfare in Jerusalem on Wednesday while striking for better living and working conditions. They were members of a group of 33 residents from the new immigrant town of Kiryat Malachi in the South.

The four men fainted at noon after having eaten nothing since arriving in Jerusalem in the early morning. They were taken to Sha'arei Zedek hospital and discharged after receiving first aid.

Ministry officials summoned police after crowds gathered outside the Ministry building where the strikers were squatting. The group returned to Kiryat Malachi in the evening.

An order establishing a local council in Kiryat Malachi in the Negev was signed on Wednesday by the Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda.

(The lack of a municipal authority to care for their needs had been one of the strikers' complaints.)

Fined for Faking Surplus Tomato Sale

TEL AVIV. — An official of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Israel Giladi, 66, was on Wednesday fined IL-500 by District Court Judge P. Avissar for falsifying reports on the sale of surplus tomatoes.

He had been found guilty of reporting that he had sold the tomatoes, which were consigned to ma'barot, at 390 pr. per box when he had actually received 500 pr. per box. It had been shown that he pocketed the difference.

TOKYO. — The population of Tokyo, capital of Japan, is 8,700,000, an increase of 299,364 in a year, the Tokyo Metropolitan authorities announced on Thursday.

Hebrew University 'Friends' in Italy

A Society of Friends of the Hebrew University has been formed in Italy, following the visit to that country of Mr. M. Beytan, Chairman of the Hebrew University's Alumni Association, who was recently appointed Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Science.

The Committee of the new Society is composed of the following: the Israel Consul General, Dr. Astorre Meyer; Prof. P. D'Ancona; Mr. Andrea Shapira; Mr. Bruno Zevi; Mr. Renzo Levi; Prof. B. Sacerdote; Prof. Vittore Colorni; Prof. E.B. Chain; Prof. Benvenuto Terracini; Prof. Renato Treves; Prof. Angelo Treves; Prof. Aldo Sestieri; Prof. Mario Weil, Mrs. Isabella Goldstein; and Mr. Rafaele Yona.

The Italian Friends intend to launch a campaign in October for funds for a Chair in the Department of Architecture and Fine Arts to be set up at the University.

During his brief visit to Europe, Mr. Beytan also had discussions with the Friends in Belgium, who informed him that an important delegation would be coming to Israel for the opening at the University of the Queen Elizabeth of Belgium Building for the Institute of Archaeology on October 16.

In France Mr. Beytan organized a group of Friends of the Hebrew University in Marseilles. He attended the very successful art exhibition held at the Andre Weil Gallery in Paris under the auspices of the Friends, an event which attracted large numbers of visitors and at the same time also aroused much interest in the University. In October, the French Friends are holding a sale of art works in aid of the University.

Schools Before New City Hall, Visitors Told

Tel Aviv was the first city in the Middle East to introduce free compulsory education, Mayor Haim Levanon told 100 Hebrew teachers from America for whom the Municipality held a reception on the lawn of Beit Sokolow on Tuesday night.

While Tel Aviv is the nation's cultural and industrial centre, the welfare of the children is the city's chief concern, Mr. Levanon declared. Referring to the old-fashioned and inadequate municipality building, the Mayor said that the Municipal Council had voted to build schools with the IL2m. a new city hall would cost.

Asked to comment why the Polish language is "allowed to dominate the streets of Tel Aviv," the Mayor quoted a poem of Shimoni's expressing confidence that the language of the new generation would be Hebrew. He said that hearing the Polish language on Rehov Hayarkon is testimony to the great influx of immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain during the past year, of which the country is proud. He was loudly applauded. *D.L.*

Two Jewish History Instructors Named

The Hebrew University announces the appointment of two Instructors in Jewish History: Dr. Zvi Ankori, who holds the M.A. degree of the Hebrew University and the Ph.D. degree of Columbia University, New York; and Dr. Haim Beinart, who received both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at the Hebrew University.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.53 p.m. tonight and ends at 7.10 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.10 p.m. Arvit, 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6 p.m. Arvit, 7.05 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadsbut Hahayim Hadati'im - Beit Hahalutsot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 6 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff) — Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda) — Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m.; Minha, 6.15 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus) — Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.25 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadsbut Hahayim Hadati'im (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (15 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.25 p.m.; Arvit, 7.07 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium) — Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Moriah, Bak'a, 3431. (After 10 p.m. Rubinstein, 15 Arlosoroff).

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3526. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Castel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 22116. **JAFFA:** Al Kamal, 65 Rehov 4, 83351. **RAMAT GAN:** Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik, 71514. **PETAH TIKVA:** Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. **REHOVOT:** Lewin, 196 Herzl, 95-1245. **RISHON:** Krelien. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **NATANYA:** Hamagen.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Meir, Jaffa Rd., 4192. Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4703.

TEL AVIV: (Day): Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62252. Shilman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 4091. Hakirya, 19 Ibn Gvirol, 26686. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23573. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. **JAFFA:** Sa'ad, 24 Sderot Yerushalayim, 81445. (Night): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Ahva, 165 Disengoff, 24717. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin, Avrahami, 9 Erlinger, Greenberg, 46 King George, 26208. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67674. **JAFFA:** Sa'ad, 24 Sderot Yerushalayim, 81445. **RAMAT GAN:** Hatichon, Ramat Yitzhak, 86 Uziel, 71949. **PETAH TIKVA:** Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. **REHOVOT:** Lewin, 196 Herzl, 95-1245. **RISHON:** Krellen; **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **NATANYA:** Hamagen.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Levinger, 33 King George, 2377. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Hameiri-Sinzer, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. (For Kupat Holim Klalit members at the Ben Yehuda and German Colony clinics until midnight.)

TEL AVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Altschuler, 6 Straus, 4071. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Hameiri-Sfizer, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. (For Kupat Holim Klalit members at the Ben Yehuda and German Colony clinics until midnight).

TE LAVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411.

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Notice to the Public

OPENING OF AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN TEL AVIV EAST

The Post Office announces the opening of a new automatic telephone exchange in Tel Aviv East on August 18, 1958, at 1 p.m.

Consequently there will be many changes of telephone numbers in the Tel Aviv area.

A new telephone directory incorporating these alterations will be available to subscribers as of Tuesday, August 12, 1958, at post offices throughout the country.

A special notice is now being sent to all subscribers, requesting them to bring along this notice, together with their old telephone directory, to the nearest post office from August 18, 1958, in order to exchange the old directory for the new one.

Subscribers are requested to fill in the particulars as contained in the notice in advance, giving their signature as receipt for the new directory, so as to avoid unnecessary delay at post office counters.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

AUGUST 7, 1958

Pop Loan 1949/59 (11.30)	999
4% Comp. Loan 56/57	71
Pal. Bearer Bds Ser. 5	988
2½% Comp. Loan	63
3½% War Loan 54/59	95
3½% Tavel Dollar z)	913
4% Reg Sterling "A"	95
Dev. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	102
4% Dev. Bonds f)	103
6½% Dev. Bonds g)	1068
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	103
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	1054
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	230
6½% Bonds)	102
ditto g)	1158
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/68 f)	1024
ditto g)	1077
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	1014
ditto g)	1038
Igroth 6½% Deb. 58/68	1054
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/68	
Class "A" f)	1018
Class "B" g)	1108
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	148
Bearer Savings Cert. '50	94
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. "B" reg.	100
Ata ord. "B" sh.	86
"Kurdistach" ord. "B"	87
7% con. debs. 59/68	88
"Tevs" ord. sh.	80
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	140
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	83
Binur 4% debs. 56/65	90
Nir 5% pref. sh.	88
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	79
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	86
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	81
5% debs	80
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	89
Moller ord. sh. reg.	1110
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs.	86
Assis Bejarane "B" sh	74
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	89
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	214
Delek ord sh. "C"	824
Mekorot pref. sh.	80
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	89

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with e-o-i.

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j	99
k	99
l	98
m	98
n	97
o	97

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Where to go

TODAY

- **Meet the Israelis** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

- **Zoo** :— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8.30-3. Tomorrow: 10-5.
- **Exhibitions:** — New Exhibition: 10 years of archaeological activities, 1948-1958. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1, 3-5.

Showing Israel's creativity through its best artists and craftsmen, whose work is sold by Bonniers and by Georg Jensen, Inc., of New York. Menorot, Mezuzot, and Kiddush cups in contemporary idiom. Rina Gallery, 15 Shlomzion Hamalka, entrance via Rehov Yanai. Tel. 5910. Abraham Yaakiel, pen and ink drawings. Artists' House. Today and Tomorrow: 10-1.

New exhibition of Students' Work: paintings, graphics, metal work, textiles. New Bezalel School. Today and Tomorrow: 10-1.

1. Two Thousand Years of Jewish Art. 2. Ancient Sites of Rome and Other Famous Etchings by G.B. Piranesi. Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilisations. Preview of Primitive Sculpture, Bezalel National Museum. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.

- **Tours** — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club: Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University Conducted tours, daily, every hour on the hour 9-1; 3-6. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m., a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 62990 for bookings.

- **Israel Exhibitions** — Binyanei Ha'oma. Today: 10 a.m. — 6 p.m. Tomorrow night opens till midnight.
- **Synagogue Tour**— Artists House, 4.30 p.m. Reservations at Artists House 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
- **Meet Jerusalem Artists**:— Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Refreshment vouchers at Government Tourist Office. Tourists and members only.
- **Recorded Concert**— Terrace Music. Haydn, String Quartet Op. 17, No. 3; Beethoven, Symphony No. 6 in F. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30.

TEL AVIV

- **Entertainment**: — Italian specialities Lunch, Dinner Luky's Bar Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd., First class Italian menu at IL 6. Phone 28762.
- **Exhibitions**: — Tel Aviv Museum, permanent Exhibition. Today and Tomorrow: 10-1.

"Wiso on View," Wiso Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 9-8.

- **Tourist Service**:— Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 28239.

Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon.

- **I.O.A. House**— Tourist Oneg Shabbat, 9.
- **Theatre**:— Piccoli, Peer Cinema. Today: 11.30, 4. Tomorrow: 7.15-9.45.

HAIFA

- **Tourist Service**:— Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Rehov Yerushalayim. Tel. 4676.

KIBBUTZ MERHAVIA

- **Exhibition**: — Nat Suffrin, Photo Exhibition. Tonight: 8-9.30. Tomorrow: 9.30-11.30 a.m., 8-9.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

- **Lectures**— "Tales and Types of Jerusalem." Mr. Y. Freiman. King David Hotel, 8 p.m.
- **Music Programme**:— Saturday Music Hour: Organ music and these records: Liszt, Hungarian Rhapsody; Bruch, Concerto No. 1 in G Minor for Violin and Orchestra, op. 26. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 10.30 a.m.
- **Exhibitions**:— Watercolours, drawings, graphics by Israel Artists, 1948-58. Bezalel National Museum. Opens 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

- **Opera**: — Nabucco (Verdi), 8.30.
- **I.O.A. House**— Inbal Dance Troupe, 8.30.

HAIFA

- **Exhibitions**: — "Nine Generation of American Photography in Isreal. Museum City Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tour at 6 p.m.

Photography in Israel. Museum of Modern Art. Opens 11 a.m.

Paintings by Okshi. Eliyahu Club, 104 Sderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, 10-1, 5-8. Lecture by Dr. Schiff, 6 p.m.

EIN HAROD

- **Exhibition**:— Sculpture in Israel, 1948-58. Museum of Art. Opens 11 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

THE ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

August 9 — "Nabucco" (Verdi), 8.30
August 10 — "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti), 8.30
August 11 — Festival Ballet, 8.30
August 13 — "Faust" (Gounod), 8.30
August 15 — "Nabucco" (Verdi), 8.30

Tickets at the box office: 10-1, 4-6. Box Office Tel. 27760.

Mizrachi Women's Organization of America
invites all friends to the
Dedication Ceremony of the Synagogue
in memory of
Joseph Zev and Miriam Brucha Schreiber
at Mosad Aliyah Children's Village, Petah Tikva, on Sunday, August 10, 1958, at 4 p.m.
Cars leave Beit Tsirot Mizrachi, 16-18 Rehov Dov Hos, Tel Aviv, at 3.30 p.m.

BANK OF ISRAEL
The Annual Report, 1957
(English Translation)
has appeared
and is on sale at all bookshops
The Report, which surveys the main economic developments of the country in 1957, consists of four sections: —
One — Development of the Economy
Two — Survey of the Principal Economic Sectors
Three — Monetary Developments
Four — The Bank of Israel
Price: IL3.500
Distribution:
L. BLUMSTEIN, Tel Aviv

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Weather Synopsis: A trough of low pressure from the Persian Gulf reaches into south Turkey and causes a westerly air stream in our region.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	47	20	32	32
Tiberias	39	25	38	38
Haifa Port	62	26	30	30
Natanya	65	23	30	31
Tel Aviv Kirya	64	23	30	30
Tel Aviv Port	—	24	29	29
Lydda Airp rt	58	21	32	32
Jerusalem	47	18	29	29
Beersheba	40	21	33	33
Sdom	25	27	39	39
Eilat	21	25	40	40

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. yesterday. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Aluf Mishne Haim Ben-David, the Prime Minister's Military Aide, from a two-month visit to Europe, (by El Al).

Mr. F.G. Guntner, representative of the Union Carbide Company, for a week's visit to study the local plastics industry, (by T.W.A.).

Mr. A. M. Druckman of New York City; Mr. Jack Wilson, of Miami Beach; and Mrs. Leah Zimmerman of Philadelphia, to attend the International Mobilization Conference for State of Israel Bonds.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Y. Serlin, M.K., for a five week tour of Europe on behalf of the World Confederation of General Zionists, (by Swissair).

Mr. Vassili A. Kharlamov, Second Secretary at the Russian Embassy, for Vienna en route to Moscow, on home leave with his family, (by Sabena).

Professor Haim L. Pekeris, head of the Department of Applied Mathematics at the Weizmann Institute, to attend the International Conference of Mathematics in Edinburgh, August 19 to 30.

Mr. Wellesley Aron, past Administrative Adviser for Rotary in Israel, and Mrs. Aron, to Turkey as guests of the Istanbul Rotary Club.

Miss Rena Levinson, Arika pilot, for Bratislava, to pilot the plane for the Israel participants in the International Parachute Jump Contest to be held there, (by Alitalia).

The National Union of Israel Students troupe of dancers, choreographers, and accordionists from the Haifa Technion, under the direction of Amos Dercovitz, for appearances at the Brussels Fair, the International Students Congress in Belgium, in Rome and other cities of Europe.

THE "SHOOTING" of a documentary colour film featuring the Weizmann Institute of Science was completed this week by a combined Swiss-American production unit which spent a month in Israel.

• • •

THE PEST Control Division of the Ministry of Health has begun a census of the parasite-bearing rat population of Eilat in view of increased maritime activity in the town and the danger of contagious diseases.

'Threat of War A Warlike Act'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Fundamentally, a threat of war is a warlike action, and the threatened party is free to choose its own time and means of counter attack, Dr. Benzion Razin, former Israel Chargé d'Affaires in Bulgaria, declared in a talk before the Academic Circle at Z.O.A. House on Tuesday.

Dr. Razin, who was Israel's contact with Soviet Ambassador M. Bodrov when Russia again recognized Israel after the severance of relations following the Sinai campaign, declared that small nations which do not want to be sacrificed to Moloch by the big powers may have their only chance in kicking hard. One should not expect dramatic changes in the policies of the great powers, he added, for in politics only interests count, and interests do not change

SHEROVERS HERE TO SETTLE

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Venezuelan industrialist, Mr. Miles Sherover who contributed a sizable sum for the construction of a concert hall in Jerusalem, arrived here with his wife on Thursday in order to settle in Israel.

The Sherovers have built a home in the Talbieh Quarter of Jerusalem which will be completed in the next few weeks. In the meantime they will stay at the King David Hotel.

In Jerusalem it was learned that the architectural competition for the construction of the concert hall has been won by Mr. and Mrs. Nadler.

Renewal of State-Employed Engineers' Strike Mooted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Talk of a new Government engineers strike for Sunday is being bruited here. Demands have come in from the Haifa Port Committee and other branches to renew the work stoppage, and the Union Secretariat is due to meet here on Friday or Saturday night to discuss the matter.

The Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. D. Rosolio, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday that he knew nothing of an impending strike. He pointed out, however, that permanent engineers would have the days they were out on strike deducted from their annual leave, whilst the temporary ones would have the period deducted from August salaries.

Histadrut circles were unaware of a strike threat on Thursday night. Concerning strike pay deduction, it was said that according to the agreement between the Commission and the Trades Union Department, pay would not be deducted from July salaries, but that the Histadrut Central Committee would decide on when and how the deduction would be made.

It is known that a minority faction in the Union would not welcome a renewal of the walkout, whilst the majority is quite prepared to call out the Union's 1,000 government-employed engineers.

The Histadrut Central Committee, at its weekly meeting next Sunday will discuss whether to drop charges of "breach of discipline" against the Union Secretariat, which was expelled from its offices in the Executive Building. The Secretariat still operates from Beit Hamehandess here, and is understood to be seeking some "face saving" formula which would allow its heads to return within the Histadrut fold.

It is understood that in this matter, Mapam has given its full backing to Mr. A. Medaness, secretary of the majority faction in the Union.

Reliable sources regard the increase in tension as part of the campaign around the forthcoming publication of the regrading proposals worked out by the Government committee on professional grading. Many Union heads have expressed lack of faith in the willingness of the Civil Service Commission to honour the proposals, and threaten an all-out strike should this occur.

(Labour Correspondent — Page 4)

Nine Hurt, Two Badly, In Road Accident

TIBERIAS. — Nine persons were injured on Wednesday night, two of them seriously, in a collision on the Afula-Nahalal road between an Army command car and a civilian tender.

The injured were taken to the Afula Hospital where the two seriously injured were detained. Another three were taken to Poriya Hospital and the rest were sent home after receiving first aid.

According to the police reconstruction of the accident, the military vehicle crashed into the front wheel of the oncoming civilian tender. Eight of the injured were riding in the Army command car.

The civilian driver, a 22-year old man from Kibbutz Sarid, was released after being questioned by police.

2 Badly Hurt As Scooter Hits Truck

REHOVOT. — Two persons were badly injured near here on Wednesday afternoon when the scooter on which they were riding ran into a mail truck on the main Nes Ziona road.

The collision occurred when the truck made a sudden left hand turn.

The scooter riders, Yosef Subri, 38, and Joel Ling, 33, both of Rishon leZion, were taken to the Kaplan Hospital, where their condition is reported to be serious.

The driver of the mail truck, Ephriam Sulimanoff, of Tel Aviv, was detained by the police and later released on bail.

U.S. Fund-Raising Leaders Arrive

Ten members of the Board of Directors and two executives of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds arrived in Israel Thursday for a series of talks with Israel officials.

This is the first such mission ever sponsored by the Council, which coordinates the fund-raising and fund-allocating activities of almost 800 Jewish communities in the U.S. and Canada. They will remain here for three weeks.

At their first meeting last night at the King David Hotel they were addressed by the Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Dov Joseph.

The members of the mission are the President of the CJFWF and Mrs. Herbert Abeles; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fox, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Arthur E. Gelber of Canada; Mr. Joseph Goldstein, of Rochester, N.Y.; Mr. Label A. Katz, of New Orleans, La.; New York State Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Matthew Levy; Mr. Jack W. Olds, of Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rosenberg of Miami, Florida; Mr. Max Simon of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Yanoff of N.Y.; the Executive Director of the CJFWF and Mrs. Philip Bernstein; and Mr. Ernst Stock, special adviser to the Council.

Jerusalem Arrives With 321 Tourists

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The s.s. Jerusalem arrived here Thursday with 321 tourists, mostly from Western Europe, 210 returning residents and eight immigrants. One of the arrivals was the Mayor of Springfield, Massachusetts, Mr. T. O'Connor, as a guest of the Government.

Also aboard was Mayor A. Khoushy, back from a round trip aboard the ship.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing away of our beloved

ELSA SAHAVI

The funeral will take place today, Friday, August 8, 1958, and will leave the Hadassah Tel Aviv Hospital at 1.15 p.m.

MARKUS SAHAVI
RUTH AND THEA

We express our very deep sympathy
to Mr. A.S. Diamond
Chairman of British ORT, and to his family
On the passing away of his mother
Mrs. Henrietta Diamond
ORT in Israel.

Local Actors In Imported Vehicles

TEL AVIV. — Despite the present audible concern over the "import" of foreign art and artists into Israel, the Chamber Theatre's present and forthcoming repertoire is confined to foreign plays, some of which will feature foreign artists.

Currently on the boards is Benn W. Levy's light comedy, "The Rape of the Belt." English playwright Levy was well known as a politician, representing the Eton and Slough Division in Parliament in 1945-50. His wife, actress Constance Cummins, received favourable reviews for her interpretation of the role of Antiope in the West End production of "The Rape of the Belt." Mr. Levy is a member of the Arts Council of Great Britain since 1950.

Eugene O'Neill's "Emperor Jones," with Mr. Yosef Yadin in the title role, continues to play to packed houses. It will be followed by Luigi Pirandello's "Tonight We Improvise" and the dramatization of Thomas Wolfe's novel "Look Homeward Angel."

A repertoire committee, which includes author Moshe Shamir, one of the leaders of the anti-imports campaign, is still scouting for suitable Israel plays for the Theatre.

Pending the success of the committee's search, the French actor-producer, M. Marcel Lupovici, of "Rififi" fame, will produce the Pirandello play. He is expected to bring the stage décor and costumes from a Paris production.

Lupovici, who directs his own theatre company in Paris, was to have directed the Chamber Theatre's production of José Garcia Lorca's "Yerma" last year.

For "Look Homeward Angel," producer Peter Frye, who immigrated to Israel from America several years ago, is expected to use the décor designed by Jo Mielziner for the New York production.

(See Committee — Page 2)

'NABUCCO' HAS T.A. PREMIERE

TEL AVIV. — Verdi's "Nabucco" was presented by the Israel National Opera on Thursday, with guest singers Edmond Herschl and Miss Patricia Baird in the leading roles.

Among the audience were Cabinet Ministers, the Mayor of Tel Aviv and Mr. M. Golinkin, the founder of the Opera.

Amateur Star Gazers Meeting in Capital

The second National convention of the Israel Amateur Astronomers Association is to open at 5 p.m. on Sunday, August 10, at the Williams Planetarium on the Hebrew University campus in Jerusalem. The convention will last for two days.

The opening session is open to the public and will be addressed by Mr. D. Zaitchek, on Astrobiology and by Mr. S. Malin on Radio-Astronomy.

On Monday, sessions will be held between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. and will be devoted to discussion of such subjects as: techniques of astronomical observation, the construction of observation instruments and the instruction of astronomy in the school system.

Schaver Cultural Centre Dedicated

BEERSHEBA. — A 320-seat auditorium, a music room and a library — the new cultural centre named after Nathan and David Schaver—was dedicated here on Thursday evening in the presence of members of the Schaver family and a representative of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation.

The centre cost IL400,000 with IL18,000 being donated by the Schaver family, IL70,000 by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation and IL150,000 contributed by the Beersheba Municipality.

(Pictures — Page 5)

BERGMAN. — The Rome prosecutor on Thursday appealed against a judgment by a tribunal, declaring invalid the Mexican marriage of Swedish actress Ingrid Bergman and Italian film director Roberto Rossellini. This means that in Italian law they are still husband and wife.

Eshkol Wants F & C Sold Against Bonds

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A proposal to sell a majority interest in the Fertilizer and Chemicals Company to foreign investors and in particular to U.S. holders of Israel Development Bonds, was discussed at Thursday's meeting of the Interministerial Economic Committee.

The proposal, originating with the Minister of Finance Mr. Levi Eshkol, was approved by a majority of the Committee and will now come before the Cabinet.

(Last October, the Minister of Finance created quite a stir when he offered F & C shares for sale to a group of Canadian United Jewish Appeal leaders.)

Mr. Eshkol pointed out that Israel would have to redeem a large part of the various Israel Government Bond issues abroad in the next few years, and he suggested that bond holders be offered shares of various Israel firms such as Fertilizers and Chemicals, the Zim Navigation Company, Bank Leumi, the Israel Industry Institute, and others.

Several Ministers on the Committee opposed the proposals on the basis that F&C was one of the few Government-owned enterprises showing a profit, and if all such firms were to be sold to foreign investors, the Government would be left with only losing enterprises. They also pointed out that the firm in question held a monopoly on the production of fertilizers for sale to local farmers and that such a monopoly should not be let out from direct Government control. They proposed that the Government sell only a minority interest in the firm, retaining over 50 per cent of the shares.

Mr. Eshkol, however, is of the opinion that it would not be possible to offer foreign investors shares in firms that have not shown a profit and that these investors would also demand control based on majority ownership as a condition for buying into any Israel company.

Higher Price Demanded For Local Citrus

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PETAH TIKVA. — Farmers should be paid IL 170 per ton of Shamuti oranges sold locally instead of the IL100 they have been receiving for the last six years, Mr. Zvi Izaksohn, Chairman of the Farmers' Federation, told Petah Tikva District members of the Federation's Citrus Sector on Thursday.

The present totally inadequate price does not even meet production costs, he declared, and is maintained only out of concern for the cost-of-living index. Referring to the demand for a higher premium on exports, the speaker again called for a uniform dollar-exchange rate for all products from the Treasury.

He reiterated the farmers' contention that, while the dollar exchange value of IL1.800 has been constant for citrus exports since 1953, production costs have risen by 60 per cent over the same period.

Mr. A. Nahmani, of the Farmers' Federation Presidium, and Mr. E. Gissin, Chairman of the Petah Tikva Farmers' Union, also spoke.

Gradual Rises In Rentals Proposed

TEL AVIV. — A proposal that rent be raised in six semi-annual stages was presented Thursday to the Public Committee to Amend the Law for the Protection of Tenants. The Committee met under the chairmanship of Judge Y. Elsenberg, Director of Courts of the Ministry of Justice.

In making the suggestion, Mr. Shlomo Valero, representing the Jerusalem Landlords' Association, said it was high time to equalize rents with the general price level. If this were done, he felt, the practice of taking key money would vanish completely, and a serious impediment to the construction of rental housing would be removed.

Mr. Valero added that in other lands, rentals generally amounted to up to one-third of the average wage earners income. *(Itim)*

Israel Becoming World Biochemistry Lab

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Israel appears destined to become "a sort of central world laboratory in certain branches of basic biochemical research," Prof. Ephraim Katzir, Director of the Department of Biochemistry of the Weizmann Institute and Professor of Biochemistry at the Hebrew University, has said.

When this happens, Prof. Katzir said upon his return from the U.S. on Wednesday evening, the flow of money to Israel to subsidize this research will increase from private and governmental sources the world over.

Prof. Katzir has just spent a year as guest professor at Harvard College, and he attended various local conferences of the American Chemical Society and the International Conference on Enzymatics in Tokyo. In the U.S., Prof. Katzir specialized in research in the problem of protein construction.

Israel scientists have made notable progress in this field, he said, and many institutions in the U.S. and Europe, who employ Israel scientists, are prepared to extend "considerably" their financial participation in this area of research. *(Itim)*

AUTHOR. — Jacob Mestel, noted Jewish author and actor, died at his home in New York on Wednesday night, at the age of 77.

Bible Quiz Champs from abroad arriving at Lydda on Thursday morning. (from left to right): Miss Sarah Rabinovits (Mexico); Mr. Carel Triard (Sweden); Dr. Prosper Azoulai (France); Miss C.J.W. Nieuwland (Holland); two representatives of the Tenth Anniversary Committee; Mrs. Myrtle Davis (U.S.); Madame Simone Dumont (France); Mr. William Aittala (Finland).

Translation of Questions Worries Bible Quizzers

By MALKA RABINOWITZ, Jerusalem Post Reporter

As contestants to the international Bible contest arrived from seven different countries at Lydda Airport Thursday morning, the competition organizers sat in Jerusalem to hammer out the problem on which the success of the event hinges—how to assure accurate translations into Hebrew of answers that will be given in eight different languages.

A list of interpreters from English, French, Swedish, Finnish, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch was gone over with a fine-tooth comb and narrowed down to 14. The aim is to make sure not only of the interpreter's translating skill — his knowledge of the Bible must be sufficient for him to recognize the unusual forms of places and proper names in the Bible.

The eight interpreters finally chosen will be taken to a hotel two days before the contest, where they will be held *incommunicado* under police guard. They will receive a single copy of the some 90 quiz questions and be expected to write out translations of them, with the help of foreign language Bibles. They will not be permitted to leave the hotel or have access to telephones.

To help make sure of an equally exact translation of the answers into Hebrew, a multi-tongued panel of Bible experts will be on the contest platform to check the official translation.

The three-round contest will begin in the morning with only the 15 contestants and the jury present. Each will then be required to answer about five questions and the points accumulated will be carried over to the evening when the gala quiz begins before an audience of 3,000.

This split session was decided upon to give every national candidate a chance to answer a reasonable number of questions and yet not prolong the evening session beyond four hours.

No Hebrew Needed

In view of the diverse background of the contestants, the type of questions to be asked will be more limited than those in the national contest. There will be no query requiring a knowledge of the Hebrew alphabet or its grammar. All questions whose answer could vary in accordance with religious belief or ideology have been carefully excluded.

Examples of the sort of historical and geographical questions to be put before the national champions were given to *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday by Mr. Haim Gvaryahu of the Question Committee.

- Where did Noah's Ark rest? (ans. on the mountains of Ararat);
- Where did the sons of Sennacherib escape after they killed their father? (ans. to Armenia);
- Where and how does the Bible tell us we must study history?" (ans. Deuteronomy 32:7. "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations, ask thy father and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee").

Meanwhile, Amos Hacham, Israel's Bible champion, told *The Jerusalem Post* morning that he expected that after the contest he would go back to the Jerusalem School for the Blind, where he has a job as a clerk. However, scholars of influence have other projects in mind for the young champion that will give him a living wage in the field of scholarship or research.

Amazingly, Amos does not have an elementary school diploma and says that in the Bible section of his matriculation examinations as an external student, he received a mark of *kim'at tov* (almost good).

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has also taken a personal interest in the young Bible expert. When he observed his speech disability he said "I have been learning about speech control myself. There is something you can do about this," and immediately arranged that Amos should go for therapy to Dr. Feldenkrais, who has been treating the Prime Minister for the past year. It has been arranged for treatment to begin after the international meet.

Among the events crowding into the life of Amos, who until now has led an unusually retired life, is a forthcoming "Amos Hacham Day." This will be the closing event of the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition in Jerusalem on August 21. Held in cooperation with the Bible Research Society, an audience of 3,000 persons, including the Prime Minister, is expected to attend the evening during which Amos will answer questions posed to him by members of the audience and tell something of his methods of study.

Those who arrived Thursday include Mrs. Myrtle Davis, of the U.S., a Georgia schoolteacher, who is a grandmother of five and a Baptist; Miss C.J.W. Nieuwland, a school teacher from the Netherlands and a Protestant; Miss Sarah Rabinovitz, 55, of Mexico City, who is Jewish; Madame Simone Dumont, publisher of children's books, Protestant, who won the French Radio contest; Dr. Prosper Azoulay, a Jewish physician, 69, who won the French Television contest; Mr. Viliam Aittala, of Finland, a Minister of the Seventh Day Adventist Church; and Mr. Karel Treard, a gardner and grandfather of one from Sweden.

The group is staying at the Kings Hotel in Jerusalem and will be joined there by the representatives of Uruguay, Italy, Brazil, South Africa, Malta, Columbia and Argentina. They will be taken for a tour of the country and especially its holy places by Dr. Ze'ev Vilnai, the noted guide, prior to the contest.

SCOPUS CONVOY GOES UP A DAY LATE

The regular fortnightly convoy went up to Mount Scopus on Thursday, a day later than usual owing to the visit of King Hussein to the Old City on Wednesday. The entire Arab Legion forces in the Old City were mobilized to guard the King's person and none could be spared for the convoy.

The trucks took up relief contingents of police, Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital personnel to replace half of the staff on the Mount. Fifteen visitors from the University and Hadassah also accompanied the convoy and returned to Jerusalem on the same day.

DUTCH PILGRIMS CROSS INTO JORDAN

A group of 41 Dutch pilgrims, led by Father Simon Neefjes, crossed into Jordan on Thursday afternoon after a three-day tour of the Holy places in Israel.

The group plans to visit Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon, although few visitors are doing so at present. The tour was handled by Cosmotours.

Weekend Weather Static

Heavy clouds on the coast on Thursday made heat and humidity even more oppressive. In the capital, a hot, dry day was followed by a refreshing evening.

For the weekend, the weatherman holds out no prospects of change, for better or for worse.

Top Police Officers To be on H.Q. Duty

TEL AVIV. — Senior officers will henceforward be posted as night duty officers at National Police Headquarters, replacing the sergeants who have been performing that duty until now, the Police spokesman revealed in Tel Aviv on Thursday.

The officers who will be of Assistant District Superintendent and Divisional Head rank, will be authorized to issue orders to outlying districts and to release information and statements to the press. *(Itim)*

Armed Tourist Tries To Recover Son

HAIFA. — Haifa police on Wednesday detained Alexander Avinon, a tourist from Montevideo, who allegedly came to Israel to force his divorced wife to give up their son to him.

The ex-wife complained to the police that her divorced husband had threatened to kill her.

He was in possession of a revolver when arrested.

Dueg Gets 15 Years

The Jerusalem District Court on Thursday sentenced Moshe Dueg to 15 years' imprisonment.

Dueg was convicted two months ago of throwing a hand grenade at the Government table during the Knesset session of October 29, 1957, wounding Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mrs. Meir, Mr. Carmel and Mr. Shapiro.

Sentence was postponed several times at Dueg's requests to present additional testimony as to his physical and mental condition which would have a bearing on the severity of his sentence.

Before sentence was passed, Dueg delivered an address of nearly one hour, sprinkled with Biblical quotations, in which he tried to show that he was not a menace to society and asked not to be sent to prison. He appealed for a Presidential pardon in the event he was imprisoned, and asked the Prime Minister to "join forces with him in saving the Israel nation."

Asking the forgiveness of his victims, he said he had not perpetrated the deed wil-

fully but had felt a compulsion. He threatened to stage fasts if he was sent to prison, but expressed willingness to accept a "token" one-day sentence.

He accused the police of persecuting him and committing him to a mental hospital even before the grenade incident, so as to have him branded insane and thus dispose of his claims against the Jewish Agency for injuries he suffered at a Youth Aliya institution.

The court said that while the maximum sentence for Dueg's offence is 20 years, in consideration of his condition and background and the fact that he had no criminal record, he was given only 15 years. The court also expressed the hope that Dueg would receive suitable medical treatment in prison. *(Itim)*

Battat Once Worked For Israel Intelligence

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Issa Suleiman el-Battat, one of the leaders of the Shatta prison break who was killed in the shooting, at various times worked for the Egyptian, Jordan, Syrian and Israel intelligence services, police revealed Wednesday.

On the day of the break, Battat was sentenced by a military court to ten years' imprisonment for espionage.

Battat was born in Daharia, a village near Hebron, in 1926. Knowing the area extremely well, he organized convoys of supplies and ammunition that crossed Israel territory between Jordan and the Gaza Strip during the War of Independence and afterwards.

In 1952, he contacted Israel intelligence and offered information. He worked with Israel counter-intelligence until 1954, when he turned double agent working for Egypt. After getting involved in a murder case in Jordan, he went to work for the Jordanians as well. At a later date the Syrians "discovered" Battat and suggested that he engage in sabotage and espionage in Israel on behalf of Syria.

Battat was arrested on November 11, 1955, while in Israel territory. His trial began in 1957. In January of this year, he organized an abortive attempt to break out of Beersheba prison.

All persons having information to offer the enquiry commission investigating the Shatta Prison break are asked to contact the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Israel Yehuda, District Court, Haifa, Tel. 4504.

The hearings will open Sunday at 8.30 a.m. in Haifa. Dr. Zvi Hermon, Commissioner of the Prison Service, will be the first to testify. The hearings will be open to the public except when the commission rules otherwise.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications
HAIFA PORT AUTHORITY

Sincere thanks to all who have conveyed to us greetings on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of Haifa Port.

AMOS LANDMAN
Port Director

The Drawing of the **MIF'AL HA'PAYIS** will take place **Next Week**
Grand Prize in this series **IL 30,000**
HOUSING LOTTERY
The 3rd coupon of the same series will be valid for this Housing Lottery.

Army Cares For Its Invalids

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL. AVIV. — The care afforded Israel's invalided ex-servicemen was among the best in the world, declared Mr. Arye Fink, Director of the Rehabilitation Department of the Ministry of Defence, in a press tour organized by the Ministry on Thursday.

As an example of the care given, he said that the Ministry had provided cars for all invalided servicemen who had been paralyzed or had lost a limb and paid IL150 a month for their upkeep. Invalids were also granted pensions or grants and special employment opportunities were made available to them.

He also pointed out that cost of medical treatment and hospitalization was covered by the Ministry.

Disabled veterans, who wished to set up a business alone or in partnership, were provided with loans up to IL10,000 each. Suitable housing was also made available and to date close to 2,400 flats have been provided by the Ministry. He also announced that a hospital for invalided bachelors would be set up in the Yad Eliahu Quarter here shortly.

Families of servicemen killed on duty receive a monthly allowance and their orphaned children free vocational or secondary education. At present, 144 war orphans are studying at such schools, Mr. Fink said. The State also sent the orphans a gift every birthday up to the age of 18.

The Rehabilitation Department's budget for the current year is IL6.4m.

The French Government is already implementing the agreement with Israel, reached a month ago, whereby service in either the French or Israel armed forces is recognized by the other as the equivalent of national service, Mr. Israel Amir, head of the Manpower Division of the Ministry of Defence, told reporters.

A cable to this effect was received from France Thursday morning. The agreement is expected to come into operation here shortly.

Salk Supplies Adequate, Health Official Says

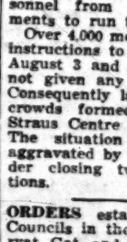
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Supplies of anti-polio vaccine here are sufficient for all eligible children, a public health official told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday. Nevertheless, it was probably panic over a rumoured shortage of supplies which caused hundreds of women earlier this week to rush their babies to the Straus Health Centre during the first three of the 11-day project.

An emergency station was opened at the Balfour School on Thursday to cope with the large crowds with the Ministry of Health drafting personnel from other departments to run the centre.

Over 4,000 mothers received instructions to come between August 3 and 15. They were not given any specific time. Consequently large impatient crowds formed outside the Straus Centre all this week. The situation was further aggravated by a Ministry order closing two extra stations.

ORDERS establishing Local Councils in the towns of Kiryat Gat and Sderot in the South were gazetted on Thursday over the signature of the Minister of Interior.



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Alternate Post Given To Dr. Litmanovitz

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Both General Zionist and Herut members of the Tel Aviv coalition have tacitly agreed to appoint Dr. Y. Litmanovitz, former Deputy Director of the Municipal Hospital, to take over the supervision of the new hospital building now being erected near the Kirya.

Only the first block is nearing completion, but a further six-story building and smaller sections are still to be erected. The administrative post is therefore a responsible one, and it will probably have to be filled for a further two years.

The proposal that Dr. Litmanovitz should study surgery abroad has been dropped, but there is no final decision on the alternative proposal, which is opposed by other members of the public health services.

The earlier decision to send the doctor abroad, as compensation for the loss of his previous post and at Municipal expense, aroused bitter attacks from the opposition and a note from the Ministry of Interior that the outlay would not be approved.

Electric Cake Mixers To Be Made Locally

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Plans are being completed to set up a factory here for the manufacture of electric mixers and other household appliances, stated Mr. C.S. Sroka, Managing-Director of the British firms of City General Exporters and Importers, Ltd.

Mr. Sroka, who is returning to Britain Friday, (today), told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had now concluded his arrangements with the Government Investment Centre and would return soon with a team of experts to begin work on the factory.

His firm, City General Exporters, had acquired a number of patents from renowned names in the electrical appliance industry and it was such products which would be henceforth "Made in Israel."

Non-Kosher Butcher Wants Shohet Fired

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Suleiman Billan, the proprietor of the non-kosher butcher shop in the capital, on Thursday asked the Municipality to dismiss the ritual slaughterer *(shohet)* in the city abattoir who refused to slaughter a cow for him.

Mr. Billan claimed that under the Municipal by-laws, the ritual slaughterer must slaughter any animal which the city so orders, or be discharged from his post. Should the city fail to order the slaughterer to obey the law, Mr. Billan said he would apply to the Supreme Court for an order *nisi* calling upon the Municipality to show cause why it should not discharge him.

ספטיבל ותערוכת
הקיבוץ
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August-September 1958
Kiryat Eliezer, Haifa
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HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat, P.O.B. 60, Tel. 4084 (3 lines).
Annual Subscription: IL18.—

Friday, August 8, 1958
21 Ab, 5718—25 Muharram, 1378

THE mission of Mr. Robert Murphy, President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East who left the area yesterday on his way back to Washington, has been remarkable for the secrecy with which it has been conducted. Mr. Murphy, who flew into Beirut's airport shortly after the landing of the first American troops in that country and has since visited five Middle Eastern capitals and spoken at length with each of the heads of State, has concentrated his efforts on a solution of the Lebanese problem. If we are to judge by his own statements he sees his mission as concluded satisfactorily with the election of General Shehab, the Lebanese Chief of Staff, as President Chamoun's successor, and with the anticipated ending of the violence there.

MURPHY'S MISSION

Mr. Murphy has had an opportunity of observing the Arab scene from very close quarters, and has no doubt had a taste of the new Arab mood when in Cairo on Wednesday he had to wait a whole day to be received by President Gamal Abdul Nasser — a carefully calculated snub whose exact implications have certainly not escaped him. In Baghdad, Mr. Murphy was received with many smiles and friendly hand-shakes and assurances — something quite befitting to new and not yet firmly established positive neutralists on Colonel Nasser's model. His subsequent expressions of satisfaction and pleasure at what he saw and heard were the measure of the success of Iraq's new rulers.

There is no way of knowing what King Hussein of Jordan had to tell Mr. Murphy, but it is fairly certain that the young monarch was eager that the U.S. should share in the responsibility of guarding his regime from outside intervention as well as internal unrest. After crossing the Mandelbaum Gate into Israeli Jerusalem, the American envoy was apprised by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of Israel's stand. No doubt the possibility of Hussein's regime being overthrown — and the position of Israel in such an event — were frankly discussed.

But what was the overall picture of the Middle East that Mr. Murphy took with him when he left Cairo yesterday for Athens on his way back to the U.S.? How does he now judge the West's fortunes in the area and the possibility of stopping what Mr. Dulles has termed "the indifference in the non-Communist world towards indirect aggression in the Middle East?" Above all, has Mr. Murphy come to the conclusion that the West can "come to terms with Nasser" or has he discovered that Nasser is not offering terms? These are the questions which Mr. Murphy will have to answer when reporting to President Eisenhower on his three-week mission, and upon whose answers much will depend during the coming few crucial weeks.

Israel's position in the face of recent and possible future developments has been made fairly clear. Israel considers herself an integral part of the Middle East, and any far-reaching changes in the area will have a direct bearing on her most vital interests, especially if these changes are to involve the future of the Jordan kingdom. Mrs. Golda Meir made this quite clear at the press conference which she held in Paris on Wednesday. Mrs. Meir was asked what would Israel's attitude be to the reported Murphy plan to detach territory lying west of the River Jordan and linking it with the Gaza Strip in a new Arab State. Israel, the Foreign Minister pointed out, has no plans for cutting up other countries and rearranging boundaries, but, like all other countries, she has a right to safeguard her independence and territorial integrity. It should perhaps be added here that there is more than one way of endangering a country's independence and territorial integrity.

Letter From Paris — *By Maurice Carr*

French Plan for M.E.

FATE seems to have cast General de Gaulle in the perpetual role of a Resistance leader. First he resisted Vichyite collaboration with Nazi Germany. Then he resisted the political "system" of the French Fourth Republic. Now he has been resisting the policy — or lack of policy — of his powerful American and British allies in the Middle East.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that his present struggle is the most momentous, if least spectacular, of them all. For what is at stake is the fundamental relationship, the whole balance of power, between East and West.

Should there be a summit conference on Middle East affairs inside or outside the Security Council? Washington and London said—inside. Paris insisted — outside. Behind this dispute over procedure lay two diametrically opposed concepts. The Americans and the British do not want to sit down in a quiet corner for a heart-to-heart talk with the Russians, for they fear no good will come of it. If a discussion cannot be avoided, then they prefer a public slanging-match, even though they realize that as a result of what can only be described as masterly mismanagement on their part, they are liable to come off second best in the judgment of the uncommitted nations. The French, on the other hand, are convinced that there is nothing to be lost and everything to be gained in immediate, direct and secret negotiations with the Russians.

Denouncing Influence

The objection that a summit conference on the Middle East would imply Western recognition of Russian influence in the region arouses mirthless laughter here. As M. Pierre Baraduc, the principal Quai d'Orsay press spokesman, pointed out this week, "We would not be so busy denouncing this influence if it was not already there!"

The argument that Moscow cannot be trusted to keep an agreement, if one is reached, carries weight. The answer, however, is that while the West must tread warily, it should not allow itself to be paralyzed by suspicion.

In French minds there is a suspicion that President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan have been shying away from the summit because, among other reasons, they have no precise ideas for a conversation with Mr. Khrushchev. For a long time now the Western Powers have been fumbling around more or less blindly in the Middle East, and the darkness does not appear to have lifted after the recent disasters.

Gen. de Gaulle's own views may broadly be outlined as follows:

- The chief, though not of course the sole, source of Middle Eastern troubles is the all-out rivalry waged among the Great Powers for political and military control of the area.
- Whatever may be the faults of certain Pan-Arab nationalists, their innate strength is negligible. They are like small, weak children who can make terrible mischief — to the point, perhaps, of bringing civilization everywhere down in ruins — only insofar as they are permitted, nay encouraged, to play off one "big brother" against another, the Eastern bloc against the Western bloc.
- In his exchange of correspondence with Mr. Khrushchev, General de Gaulle has stressed that the Middle East is of vital importance to Europe. At an intimate meeting, the French Prime Minister would surely, in a friendly but firm way, be even more explicit. Not only deprivation of Middle East oil and communications, but also Soviet-backed Pan-Arab penetration into the Maghreb and Central Africa would represent a dire threat to Western interests and almost inevitably lead to a general conflict.

Aid Without Strings

The West, say the French, should invite Russia, in the interests of world peace, to help stabilize conditions throughout the Middle East, not only by precautionary measures to preserve the territorial *status quo*, but by a concerted programme of economic aid — without any political strings attached — to improve the living standards of the wretched masses.

The French peace plan for the Middle East is being evolved by members of General de Gaulle's entourage and Quai d'Orsay officials with the secrecy military staffs practise when they are engaged in making war plans. This much is known, however: special arrangements are envisaged for the non-Moslem or partly-Moslem States in the Middle East. For Lebanon, a neutral status will be proposed. As far as Israel is concerned, France will seek to obtain a joint Four-Power Declaration in which Soviet Russia as well as the U.S., Britain and France will recognize the inviolability of the existing frontiers of the Jewish State.

If Moscow demurs, then obviously the three Western Powers will have to act on their own. Apparently, the question of hard-and-fast guarantees for Israel's frontiers remains open. It is something to be considered in the light of the Russian attitude. Israel is held to be well capable of taking care of itself against its Arab neighbours. A crisis might arise if Russian or Chinese "volunteers" suddenly appeared on the Middle East scene; but that would be the signal for global warfare. The French think that the accent should be put not so much on obviating a deterioration of Israel-Arab relations as on promoting an amicable settlement.

Incidentally, contrary to the reports spread, no doubt, in all good faith, by the advocates of a Franco-Israel alliance, General de Gaulle is no more anxious to have Israel become an exclusively French protegé than he is to see Lebanon treated as exclusively American, or Jordan as exclusively British property. What he wants is genuine partnership with his Western allies in the Middle East as elsewhere. He will have to be hard driven indeed to become a "Western Tito," though Messrs. Dulles and Macmillan, to judge by their conduct since they came to Paris to shake the General so warmly by the hand, seem willy-nilly to be doing their damnedest to drive him to "Titoism."

The de Gaulle Government — and in this, as in other things, it is very close to the Israel Government — wishes the Arab world well and asks for nothing better than fruitful cooperation with the Arab nationalists. But from their experience in the Maghreb (where, by the way, moderate President Bourguiba is now fighting hard to free himself from the clutches of the extremist F.L.N. Algerian rebels), the French have learned plainly to distinguish between two opposed forms of Arab nationalism.

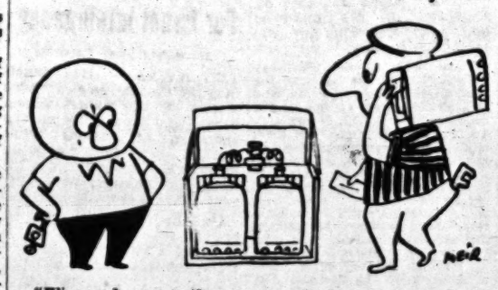
There is the socially progressive Arab nationalist movement, with which coexistence is not only desirable but feasible, and which aspires to emancipate the Arab peoples from their crushing poverty and crass ignorance, from their medievally retarded way of life, with the indispensable assistance of the more developed nations. Then there is the other sort of nationalism, which spurns coexistence and which, shunning honest-to-goodness work for Arab self-betterment, prefers expansionist adventures, smart deals in the political bazaar and, above all, East-West blackmail. This blackmail must necessarily always be at the expense of Washington, not Moscow, for the Arab extremists can threaten and do have it in their power to espouse primitive Communism but not democratic capitalism overnight.

Idle Speculation

The French point out that the West would merely be strengthening its blackmailers if it tried now to outbid the Russians for Arab favours, rather than seek an arrangement with the Kremlin.

Such speculation at this stage, however, is idle and unprofitable. The West owes it to itself and humanity at large to seize the opportunity — if the opportunity still exists — of exploring the possibility of a *modus vivendi* with the Russians in the Middle East. That is why General de Gaulle stood out so stubbornly for an authentic, not a sham, summit meeting, while the Americans and British have shilly-shallied and the Russians and Chinese have exploited the chronic state of Western indecision and disunity.

ELI — **By Meir**



"Eli says he wants the pressure regulator removed so he can send it to the Treasury — they evidently need it more than he needs the gas."

Doctors Attend Hadassah Workshop

Overflow meeting of Israel and U.S. doctors of the Medical Advisory Board of the Hebrew University and Hadassah at the two-week Workshop at the Medical School. From left to right are: Prof. J. Lachmann; Dr. D. S. Seligman; Prof. Milton Rosenbaum, Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Dr. Kalman J. Mann; Prof. Samuel Z. Levine, New York Hospital; E. D. Rosenfeld, Long Island Jewish Hospital; Dr. Harry M. Zimmerman, Montefiore Hospital New York, Chairman of the M.A.B. and of the Workshop; Dr. J. Prywes; Prof. J. Gross; Prof. M. Rachmilewitz; and Dr. Morris Greenberg, New York Health Department.

Hadassah Photo by Rubinger

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Clouds Over Summit

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that convening the General Assembly at Russian initiative and with Washington's assent defers the summit meeting indefinitely despite the pious hopes voiced by Khrushchev that this extraordinary meeting would help allay Middle East tension and pave the way for fruitful summit talks later. Whatever be the case, Israel must be careful not to take sides but do everything to increase her military and economic strength and be prepared for any contingency.

Herut states that the Soviets have once again wrested the initiative and thrown the West into confusion, but that America can regain it by exploiting with bold determination Moscow's desire to avoid a real conflict at all costs. A swift and unerring move on the part of the West will help undermine the confidence that the Soviet vassals have in the Soviet leaders.

For Kol Ha'am (Communist), the reopening of the airlift to Jordan means that Israel has agreed to support the Western programme of aggression. As in the Sinai sweep, Ben-Gurion has confronted the people with a *fait accompli*, making Israel a sword for hire without even putting the matter before the Knesset.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda), finds the Zionist Executive resolution calling for the consolidation of all Jewish forces and for the rallying of the Jewish world to Israel's aid timely since it places the task of insuring Israel's security on the shoulders of the entire Jewish people.

Ha'aretz (non-party), praising the legalization of the Key Money system, objects to the continued existence of the Tenant Protection Law which the government is loth to scrap for fear of the Index bogey.

After the Engineers' Strike

Lack of Understanding Between Officials and Professionals

By Our Labour Correspondent

RELATIONS between the Histadrut and the employed professionals resemble the story of Sisyphus and his rolling stone; whenever the old man is about to reach the top down it goes again. If one may stretch the parable a little further — in the case of Government-employed professionals — the fumbling hands which always push the stone back again somehow seem to stem from the deep recesses of the Treasury, with the Civil Service Commissioner putting in a finger.

Certain basic issues emerged from the ineptly handled and entirely unnecessary week-long strike of 1,000 Government-employed engineers, architects, chemists and agronomists last week; the Histadrut unnecessarily allowed itself to be presented as a steamroller relentlessly crushing the engineers. Perhaps the whole unfortunate dispute would never have occurred if some of the engineers had not been so concerned with constructing barricades instead of studying the niceties of negotiations. In general, it is regrettable that Mr. A. Becker, the head of the Trades Union Department, did not make use of his rich experience in negotiating at the beginning of the strike, instead of taking umbrage and talking about "Un-Histadrut activities." For it was really due to his skill that the strike was so dramatically ended a week later in the early hours of Thursday morning — although he himself was resting at Tel Arza at the time.

Cracking the Whip

The Histadrut Central Committee's cracking the whip of Histadrut discipline was surely superfluous at last Sunday's meeting, especially since the engineers were not allowed to state their case there, deepening the bitterness on both sides, with the Histadrut placed in the unenviable position of defending an employer, as the engineers charged.

If this was realised at last, and if the whole dispute was not allowed to flare up into a general fight between employed professionals and the Labour Movement, credit must largely go to Mr. Becker (for phrasing the terms), to Histadrut Secretary General Mr. Lavon (for pressing the Government to accept them), to the Mapai professionals head, Mr. Louis Pincus, for containing the Mapai minority faction in the Union in the late evening and to Mr. S. Blass, the Professions' Employees Department head, for sitting up all night with such realistic Union heads as Szmuel Alsef S. Margolin and Mr P. Hadass.

A rather unfortunate coincidental contributory factor to the strike was the absence of two key figures in the earlier negotiations, Mr. Z. Barash, a colleague of Mr. Becker, and Mr. Y. Gadish, Mapai National Secretary of the Union. Both of them left for abroad just recently.

What has emerged from the strike and the accompanying exchanges is that Mr. Lavon and Mr. Becker and their colleagues have not yet become entirely accustomed to the realities of today's differential wages structure. In their words at the Central Committee an echo could be heard of the fear of the professionals with university degrees, which seemed to characterize the discussion preceding the Histadrut decision to ban their members from joining the projected Association of Managers.

Cause for Concern

An important issue has emerged with regard to the whole organizational structure of the Histadrut, for the ordinary engineer who regularly pays his membership fees might well ask why his elected representatives were forbidden the use of their offices and the Assembly Hall in the Histadrut Executive building as well as at Beit Brenner—centre of the Tel Aviv Labour Council. He might also wonder whether the entire Histadrut election system has any value if his representatives can be so easily dismissed from above.

This writer was told by a Histadrut leader that the Federation's constitution insists that a constituent body must submit to the will of the collective unit, otherwise the strength of the Histadrut would be sapped by centrifugal forces.

One may well accept this viewpoint considering the tasks of the Histadrut in the social and economic development of this country, but nevertheless if it is invoked in all cases of disagreement, Histadrut democracy will lose much of its content. One can only hope that the Central Committee's resort to the "big stick" was a sort of conditioned reflex, that they used it because they did not know how to deal with this particular group of articulate members.

Perhaps the lack of understanding comes from the fact that most of this country's professionals are not party members, and that the members of the various party factions in the Engineers Union are closer to each other than to the usual Histadrut functionary whose whole life is based on party affiliation, and who will thus hardly ever buck the party line. Another difference is that most top Histadrut officials, including the members of the Control Committee have always earned their living from party or public sources, whilst the professionals have invested years in college and are more devoted to job than ideology. This perhaps explains the lack of common terms of reference between the two sides. Of course, it does not mean that professionals cannot be part of the Histadrut, and even contribute towards its development, but this depends more on the Histadrut leadership than on the professionals.

Professionals' Department

An attempt was made to reach out towards the professionals through the special department at whose head Mr. S. Blass, an engineer himself, was placed. Great hopes were put on this Department at first but it has not fulfilled them, witness Mr. Blass' unenthusiastic reception at the last National Conference of the Union of Kupat Holim physicians.

Apart from the above, the Histadrut was hard put to find suitable persons to staff the Department, and the type of official who was found for the posts, regarded it as a step on the ladder of a party career. Mr. Lavon himself is aware of the Department's shortcomings and shortly intends to overhaul both its structure and its personnel, it is understood.

Readers' Letters

SOVIET TREATMENT OF JEWS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your Marginal Column of July 28, Mr. Meir Mindlin throws up the interesting idea that the West should take up a "forceful dynamic propaganda policy" with regard to the Soviet Union, intended mainly for the benefit of the peoples of the Middle East, Southeast Asia, etc.

He mentions, too, that in those parts of the world very little is known "about Soviet treatment of non-Russian nationalities in the U.S.S.R., the Moslems, for example (since only we are interested in what happens to the Jews)."

Mr. Mindlin is certainly right in assuming that most inhabitants of the Middle East would listen with greater interest to details of the fate of the Moslems in the Soviet Union than of the Jews there, but his generalization that "only we are interested in what happens to the Jews" in Soviet Russia does not seem correct to me.

Mr. Mindlin, who is now in London, is probably aware of the dramatic developments around the veteran Communist leader Prof. Hyman Levy, who visited the Soviet Union in 1956 as a member of a British Communist delegation and who, on his return and on behalf of the whole delegation, published in the Communist "World News" his staggering impressions of the fate of Jewish culture in Russia in Stalin's time and even today.

Not so long ago Prof. Levy also published a booklet entitled "Jews and the National Question" in which he again attacked the policy of the Soviet Union towards its Jews, as a result of which he was sharply rebuffed by the Communist leader Palme-Dutt and, subsequently, expelled from the Communist Party.

During that period, a keen argument was carried on in the pages of the progressive British press, such as the "Tribune," the "New Statesman," and others, on the position of the Jews in the Soviet Union, in which not only Jews, but many non-Jews took part, among the latter Mr. Edward Crankshaw, the "Observer" expert on Soviet affairs, as well as Mr. Pat Sloan of the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society (who, no doubt, expressed Moscow's point of view, thus revealing its sensitivity on that matter).

It is known to me from many reliable sources that the disclosures about the Soviet attitude towards Russian Jews have had serious repercussions among the members of the Communist Party and its sympathizers in Great Britain. Many were against the expulsion of Prof. Levy from the Party, and its leaders were compelled to make a considerable effort to "calm the spirits." Yet they could not prevent many (not necessarily Jews) from leaving the Party.

I have also heard that in the U.S., Canada and Latin American and other countries (in France, for instance, where Jean Paul Sartre reprinted Prof. Levy's booklet in his periodical "Temps Modernes" and added some sympathetic comment) the above revelations have caused deep dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the Communist Parties as well as among their sympathizers. Lately, various Leagues for Friendship with the U.S.S.R. have been devoting much time and effort to this problem by repeated propaganda on Birobidjan, Jewish Folklore Concerts, etc., in order to dispel the painful impression created among world opinion by the destruction of Jewish culture and education in the Soviet Union.

Moreover, it would be a mistake to believe that Prof. Levy was the first to raise the question in public; actually, it was a French Socialist delegation which visited Russia two or three years ago and whose members, as far as I know, were the first to bring up the matter in their conversations with Soviet leaders, including Khrushchev. Their findings were afterwards published in a report which contained an enlightening chapter on this subject.

Besides, I have read in several press reports that other personalities, such as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the Queen-Mother of Belgium, also enquired about the fate of Russia's Jews in their talks with Soviet leaders.

In view of all this, it seems to me difficult to maintain that "only we are interested in what happens to the Jews" in the U.S.S.R.

Yours, etc.
S.G.
NAME AND ADDRESS SUPPLIED
London, July 29

SMOKING IN BUSES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — "A Passionate Smoker" complains (in your issue of July 29) that the "No Smoking" rule in buses is not obeyed; that smokers, there being no ashtrays in buses, throw their cigarette butts out of the windows, and that it should be easier for police to enforce the "No Smoking" regulation than to put out field fires.

I admit that there should be ashtrays in buses, but then, on the other hand, why is this necessary when smoking is not supposed to be permitted? I am a smoker, too, but that does not mean that a human being cannot control his habits for what are comparatively short periods, as even on a long bus journey there are stops. We should not impose upon the police the extra work of checking "No Smoking" signs or even field fires. They should be free for other, much more important work.

Yours, etc.
SHMUEL
(Name and Address Supplied)
Rosh Pina, August 1.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — A few weeks ago you obligingly printed a call to all Columbia University graduates residing in Israel to contact the organizing committee of an Alumni Association.

However, due to a technical flaw, many of the letters addressed to the given P.O.B. did not reach their destination.

We shall therefore be most thankful if you would publish this open invitation to all interested persons to take part in the first official gathering of Columbia graduates — and their wives or husbands — to be held at the home of Mrs. I. Schleifer, 40 Hashoftim Street, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, August 10, at 8:00 p.m.

Mrs. Schleifer would appreciate hearing from those who plan to attend. Phone No. 25895.

Yours, etc.
IDA SCHLEIFER
COLUMBIA ALUMNI COMMITTEE
Tel Aviv, August 3.

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Arabs Ignore Lebanon at Brussels

By JOSEPH SRYCH

THE green and grey joint pavilion of the Arab states at the Brussels fair is located strategically between the huge pavilions of Russia and America. It is as bombastic as the former and as confusing as the latter.

Entering through a small gate, you find yourself in a big round hall. It is high, empty and strange with its red, blue, yellow and black stone floor. On the walls are two huge ceramic frescoes: the first is called "The Arab World, the Cradle of Religion: Judaism, Islam, Christianity." The left-hand corner features Moses with a long white beard and the small golden aureole of a Catholic saint in his hair. He holds the Ten Commandments in Arabic in his right hand, and with the left he is defending himself against a handful of Syrian soldiers armed with spears. In the background, three Jewish slaves carry pink parcels on their heads.

In the middle of the wall, Islam is represented by a brown young man in a green bathing suit who stares at you in mute outcry. Behind him a reddish yellow sun sets as on a romantic German picture postcard landscape. Christianity is represented by Jesus on the Cross, and next to him a Madonna with child.

The other panel, executed by the same artist, is "The Arab World, the Cradle of Civilization." On the left an Egyptian stands in his two-wheeled chariot, brandishing his spear at an unseen enemy. In the middle two Saudi Arabian kings ride white war horses toward an expressionless Iraqi lady strumming a golden harp. This time Christ reposes next to the cross, leaning on it with one hand while the other holds a white dove. Between the Egyptian and the Saudi Arabian warriors is a lion with three arrows in his rump.

In the middle of the hall is a large red map showing the U.A.R. provinces of Syria and Egypt, as well as pink Jordan and Saudi Arabia. However, there is no Israel and, what is still more interesting, no Lebanon.

In the next room blonde Arab girls sell little porcelain models of the Pyramids, toy camels, perfume, coffee cups, postcards, handbags and embroidered leather slippers. The way then leads up past some ladies' robes in noisy colours, and then you suddenly stand face to face with a melodramatic bronze head of Gamal Abdul Nasser posed against the background of an impressive power station overlooking the three-dimensional model of the nationalized Suez Canal. A little later you discover another Nasser, this time smaller and in glass.

King Hussein has a far smaller bronze, with tape-recorded Old City bells ringing around it all the time. The late Faisal II was represented only by an oil painting. It was removed the other day.

The pavilion also features a number of first-rate facsimiles of Cairo museum exhibits, along with graphs and charts designed to illustrate agricultural reform and construction in the Arab states, but in this respect the booklets distributed at the pavilion are clearer and more convincing than the exhibits themselves.

To interview the man in charge, I opened a door in the wall next to a Tut Ankh Amen and woke a stout and red-faced gentleman, telling him I was from Israel and sought information about the exhibit. He was visibly surprised but far too sleepy to think. Mr. Mahmoud Azmi was the man I needed. He was downstairs somewhere.

Mr. Azmi, with dark, shining eyes and a small moustache, looked like a suntanned Clark Gable. Standing behind a wooden counter, he was talking to another gentleman when I came up. "Can I help you?" he said with a smile.

"I hope so, though I'm not sure," said I. "I'm a journalist from Israel."

Azmi fell into an embarrassed silence. His friend was looking daggers at me. For a moment I felt like the lion on the fresco.

Srych: Could you tell me what's the main idea of your pavilion?

Azmi: All Arabs together under one roof for the first time before the world, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia.

Srych: Yes, I saw them all on the map in the big hall.

Azmi: That's right. They are all there.

Srych: May I ask you a question? . . .

Azmi: Please do.

Srych: Where is Israel?

Azmi: (Silence)

Srych: It doesn't exist?

Azmi: Please, no politics.

Srych: Lebanon doesn't exist either?

Azmi: No, Lebanon doesn't exhibit with us.

Srych: Does it exhibit for itself? Has it its own pavilion?

Azmi: No.

Srych: But we do!

Azmi: I know, I saw your exhibition twice.

Srych: So the pavilion of Israel exists. Israel doesn't. Strange, don't you think so?

Azmi: Please, no politics.

(Long pause.)

Srych: I saw your Egyptian film. What was the name?

Azmi: "Rodda Kalbi," "Answer my heart" Did you like it?

Srych: A little simple, wasn't it?

Azmi: It gave the idea of our revolution.

Srych: This is what I was afraid of. A free officer making a revolution in order to marry a royal princess. . .

Azmi: Please, no politics.

Srych: If I would like to come to Egypt, would you let me?

Azmi: I can't tell you exactly.

Srych: But I have to book a definite ship on a definite date. What do you mean "not exactly?"

Azmi's friend: *(Pushes his elbows into Azmi's ribs.)*

Srych: An Egyptian journalist visited Israel.

Azmi: When?

Srych: About three years ago.

Azmi: Why not?

Srych: Why not? How can you visit a country which doesn't exist on your map?

Azmi: Everybody is welcome to Egypt.

Srych: Everybody but me.

Azmi: Have you seen our booklets? (Reaches under the table.)

Srych: Well, I'll take this and that and that. I'll go round the exhibition but will be back again with some more questions.

When I came back Azmi and his friend had vanished.

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LEBANON, JORDAN v. THE REST

By Aaron Bartur

THE world's attention is still turned to the Lebanon and Jordan, the only two Arab parts of the Fertile Crescent which remain outside Cairo's orbit. While the Lebanese crisis may be approaching its end, Jordan's very existence still seems threatened. The presence of Western troops in the two countries has not had similar results, for American intervention in the Lebanon not only saved the regime from being violently overthrown but created a state of affairs which makes any *future* Nasserist action by the opposition improbable.

Colonel Nasser himself had advocated the election of General Fu'ad Shehab, the Chief of Staff, as Lebanon's President, and the half-hearted intransigence which leaders of the revolt now display is limited to such merely procedural points as the exact date on which President Chamoun's term of office will end and the question whether Sami es-Solh's Government should remain in office until General Shehab becomes President. The presence of U.S. troops does not seem to worry the Lebanese opposition very much since Shehab described their withdrawal as the first of the country's immediate national aspirations — and since this presence seems to be concerned less with the internal Lebanese situation than with the Middle East crisis as a whole.

'Neutralisation' Envisaged

"Neutralisation" is envisaged as the solution to the three-month-old Lebanese crisis. A far cry from Nasser's so-called positive neutralism, it refers mainly to the country's attitude towards the Arab countries and even, in a certain sense, to the precarious communal and religious balance on which its whole political life has been built.

General Shehab's election has greatly strengthened this tendency and in part vindicates his policy throughout the rebellion, though there is no reason to see a close connection between the General's election and his own conduct during the past three months: his leniency towards the rebel leaders, the series of local truces and the variety of small arrangements which his troops made with the rebels to ensure that the latter would preserve their vital communications all indicate that the General wanted to leave himself scope for manoeuvring just in case the country should turn to him in the end.

Like Chamoun six years ago, Shehab succeeded in creating the impression of a fair neutral. He insisted, for instance, that any major military action against the opposition in Beirut would result in a great deal of material damage, and that the number of casualties among the Moslems would be so great that it would forever alienate them from the army with its predominantly Christian officers. Shehab was in agreement with his relative the Maronite Patriarch El-Ma'oushi, who insisted that strong action against the rebels would undermine the very foundations of the country's life: the tradition of religious tolerance and communal co-existence. In his first address to the people after his election, which Beirut Radio broadcast last Sunday, General Shehab made several references to "national unity" which he credited for the country's independence; he also mentioned the "national pact," another term for communal co-existence. His statement about the withdrawal of American troops has put him in an even better position with the opposition.

But Shehab also knew when to snub the opposition when he thought it was going too far. During the bargaining that preceded his election last Thursday week the opposition leaders issued statements demanding that any presidential candidate aspiring to their support should call for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, the immediate resignation of President Chamoun, and the adoption of a policy of positive neutralism between East and West. Shehab refused to comply, threatening immediate withdrawal of his consent to be a presidential candidate. As was to be expected, the opposition promptly gave in.

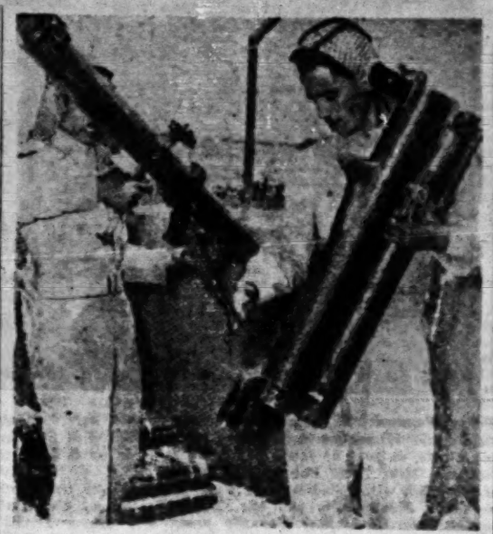
Although there is no gainsaying the fact that the American landings have contributed to "pacification," the relatively amicable resolution of the Lebanese crisis would have been unthinkable were it not for the presence in the country of a "third force" capable of dealing with the extremists of both sides — a force now symbolized by General Shehab.

Bleak Outlook for Jordan

THE outlook for Jordan, on the other hand, remains bleak largely because of the absence of such a force. The bitterness of the conflict between the Nasserist elements on the one hand and the King and his team of faithful politicians on the other — a conflict dating back to the disturbances of December, 1955 over the country's adherence to the Baghdad Pact — has left no scope for moderation or compromise. The political polarization was also intensified by the embittered refugees whose camps have always been hotbeds of agitation and unrest.

The choice in Jordan is thus between King Hussein's regime, now backed by the presence of British troops, and a purely pro-Nasser government whose first step would almost certainly be the voluntary surrender of the country to the United Arab Republic. British troops may or may not have saved Hussein from imminent collapse and physical liquidation; but, unlike American intervention in the Lebanon, they have contributed nothing to a final solution of the country's problem — and are not likely to do so in the future.

Of course, what makes a long-range solution for Jordan so difficult is that her liquidation as a sovereign State, the only alternative to Hussein's tottering rule, would create a number of complications for the area as a whole. First to be concerned over such an eventuality is Israel, whose most vital political and strategic interests would be directly affected.



Jordanian troops examine arms captured from Syrian infiltrators while below, pro-Nasser elements on trial in Amman for plotting to overthrow Hussein listen to the prosecutor ask for the death sentence.

ISRAEL'S WEEK

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY CONTINUED in Israel and abroad in connection with: a) Israel's efforts to strengthen her position; b) Israel's concern to protect her interests in the event that Jordan should fall under Nasser's domination; c) Israel's reluctance to permit the resumption of the British airlift from Cyprus to Jordan over Israel territory.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE SHATTA JAILBREAK was set up to study the incident in which two warders and 11 prisoners were killed and 68 armed prisoners —infiltrators and *fedayeen*—escaped to Jordan.

HIGHER EXCISE ON TOBACCO, LIQUOR, COOKING GAS and other commodities was imposed by the Ministry of Finance to meet defence needs and siphon off excess money in circulation.... **OIL IN THE LAST STRETCH** of the Eilat pipeline reached Haifa.

THE ISRAEL FINALS OF THE BIBLE QUIZ, held in Tel Aviv, proved a phenomenal success, both in the knowledge displayed by the contestants and in the interest shown by the public.... **THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE** concluded its sessions, during which financial and settlement policies were discussed along with Israel's international position.

THE WORLD JEWISH STUDENTS CONFERENCE ENDED in Jerusalem after adopting resolutions supporting Israel's efforts and endeavours and calling for an intensified struggle against hostile propaganda by Arab students.

Seated from left to right on the Mann Auditorium stage last Monday, the eight national Bible Quiz finals contestants: Aharon Avi-Cohen, 62, a mechanic from Avihayil who finished fourth, Yehia Alsheh (an immigrant teacher from Yemen who won third place), Menashe Duvshani, Amos Haham (the winner), Simha Cohen, Ya'acov Mizrahi, Raphael Sagan and the poet Yitzhak Shalev, who came second. Seated behind them are four of the six experts who set the questions.

Off again on again

THE airlift over Israel territory of supplies, matériel and replacements from Cyprus for British troops stationed in Jordan was interrupted after two weeks of representations by Israel, which had agreed on July 14, after the Iraqi revolution, only to a one-shot operation to rush British paratroopers to Jordan's rescue through Israel airspace.

The British have maintained that they face enormous difficulties in establishing a roundabout alternative route, particularly after Sudan had withdrawn permission for overflights across her airspace. However, on Saturday Israel discontinued her repeated requests and put in a very firm demand instead. The British heeded it. Although Russia had delivered a strong note of protest on the subject to the Israel Ambassador in Moscow, Israeli officials stressed that Israel's firm stand had nothing to do with the note, which came after the decision had been taken and sprang from its own considerations.

Israel felt that the original assumptions under which the initial flights were authorized had proved unjustified. Israel hoped that the American and British intervention in Lebanon and Jordan would spearhead a determined Western effort to put an end to Nasser's expansion. Instead, there were no signs that the presence of British troops in Amman could prevent Jordan's disintegration for any length of time, or that sending in several thousand additional soldiers could stop or reverse this process. Under these circumstances Israel preferred to conduct an independent policy on the problem of Jordan's disintegration, particularly since in moving into Jordan and eventually moving out of it, it was only their own interests that the British were pursuing.

While Israel was considering her reply to the Soviet protest note, Britain renewed her requests for resuming the airlift. Despite Washington reports predicting Israel's accession to these requests, Israel officials firmly maintained that there had been no change in her attitude. The press reported that American jet planes were seen crossing over Israel from Lebanon to Jordan, but Israeli officials stated that they could not confirm this.

B.G. v. N.G.

THE Middle East situation and Israel's policy were extensively discussed at two meetings between Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the President of the World Zionist Organization and President of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, who visited Jerusalem to participate in the plenary sessions of the Jewish Agency Executive. The fact that the two leaders assessed the situation differently was also implicit in their addresses to the Agency Executive.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's views, in a nutshell, seem to be as follows: Nasser's expansionism is the main threat to Israel's security. Therefore Israel's primary task is to counter this threat. To achieve this, Israel must strengthen her defences by acquiring additional modern weapons, by trying to obtain guarantees from the Great Powers to protect her integrity and by helping strengthen anti-Nasser elements in the Middle East, such as the non-Arab states of the area.

Dr. Goldmann's views, on the other hand, are apparently based on the assumption that Nasser is here to stay as leader of Arab unity and that the West has resigned itself to the idea that he will extend his domination over Jordan and Lebanon. Israel will thus have to live with the Nasserite empire around her borders. Dr. Goldmann agrees with Mr. Ben-Gurion that strengthening Israel's defence forces is a prime requisite of any such coexistence. However, he reportedly believes that Israel must also disengage herself from identification with what the Arabs consider Western imperialism in this region and indicate that she might be willing to seek some way of cooperating with Arab nationalism.

After the sessions of the Agency Executive, Dr. Goldmann left for a month in Europe, without either having convinced Mr. Ben-Gurion or being convinced himself by the Prime Minister.

Settlements

HOWEVER, the political situation was not the main topic at the sessions of the Agency Executive, most of which were devoted to financial, economic and immigration problems.

The Executive discussed a "new financial arm" for the Zionist movement, intended to provide additional funds for Israel's development projects. Two tentative plans were discussed. One is to establish a special holding company (or companies in different countries) which would sell its shares at about $250 each and reinvest the money in the shares of various enterprises serving Israel's development. The holding company's earnings would be distributed as dividends in every country except the Latin American states, where shareholders would participate in a lottery.

The alternative proposal was that some solid Israel financial institution should issue special shares to be sold abroad, reinvesting the proceeds in Israel under the same system as suggested in the first scheme. No decisions were taken, but a special committee of experts was appointed to make final recommendations as soon as possible.

The Executive also considered the problem of agricultural settlements. Of the 450 villages established since the State came into being ten years ago, 70 are now nearly able to stand on their own feet. This could be fully achieved this year with an additional investment of IL-10.5m., for which the Agency had no budget. The Executive decided on some arrangements to provide these funds.

The remaining 380 settlements will require about IL-37m. more in equipment, buildings and other means of production before they can become entirely self-supporting, in addition to about IL-25m. annually for support until then. The Settlement Department of the Agency is also completing the final blueprints for the establishment this year of eight new agricultural settlements in Western Galilee.

The discussion on immigration established that funds are available for more immigrants than are now actually arriving from Eastern Europe and North Africa. Immigration from the West, on the other hand, requires special funds since the would-be newcomers are mostly middle-class people who require assistance to open workshops, small factories, doctors' surgeries, etc.

It was also reported, in this connection, that after the successful establishment here of an entirely new settlement by the followers of the Klausburg Rabbi, further orthodox groups in America were interested in settling in Israel in their own villages or suburbs.

Jail Facts

TRYING to learn a lesson from the spectacular jailbreak at Shatta last week, the Minister of Police appointed a special Committee of Inquiry to be headed by a district judge and to include two members of the Knesset. The circumstance of the break had already been established: the prisoners started rioting at supper, broke into the main office, killed two warders, seized the keys to the armoury and shot their way out. By the time the uprising was put down by police and security reinforcements, there were 11 killed and many wounded among the prisoners. Some escapees were apprehended but 68 of them managed to flee across the Jordan border.

Press reports pointed up alleged mismanagement at the Shatta prison. On the night of the break there were only 11 warders on duty although most of the 200 prisoners were "maximum security" Arab convicts, including a large number who were serving long-term or life sentences for arson, murder and marauding. Many of them were *fedaye* infiltrators sent into Israel by the Egyptian Army.

Some of the prisoners received special privileges for doing various small jobs for the warders. One of them, a "trusty," even had the keys to the gate that separated the inner courtyard of the prison from the outer one. The barbed wire on the prison wall was lit up by searchlights at night, the watchtowers guarding the outer wall were manned only in the daytime, the jail's switchboard was in the same room as its emergency wireless set, and there was no alarm switch from the jail to a near-by police station.

The only excuse offered by the Department of Prisons was that it had been fighting a losing budgetary battle with the Ministry of Finance and had had to make drastic cuts in the number of warders and in various safety installations in all five of Israel's main jails which house an average of 1,000-1,300 prisoners.

There is the Mahaneh Yehu open prison in Ramle, where non-habitual law-breakers sentenced to short and medium terms serve their time in various useful occupations. The Damon prison near Haifa is for those who serve short terms, while the Ramle prison is for medium-termers. The Shatta prison, where the jailbreak occurred, is for the most dangerous criminals serving long term and life sentences.

The fifth is the Neveh Tirza jail for women, which last week also added to the headaches of Dr. Harmon, the Commissioner of Prisons. An exposé in one of the papers had revealed that in this jail all female convicts are held together, without separation between short-termers and long-termers, thieves, prostitutes, narcotics peddlers, etc. The paper recorded overcrowding, that some convicts slept on mattresses on the floor; that corporal punishment was inflicted for bad behaviour, that prisoners were not given work to occupy them and that no attempt was made to teach them a trade that would make them useful citizens.

After the publication of the article, the Chief Warden of the prison submitted her resignation. It was promptly accepted by Dr. Harmon.

Considering all these shortcomings, there have been relatively few escapes from Israel's prisons. The only mass escape attempt, at the Ramle prison in March 1956, was discovered ahead and foiled by the warders. Last year a total of 11 convicts escaped on six different occasions. All were soon back in jail, including some who simply gave themselves up after a few days of hiding.

Quis Whis

EVEN the organizers of the International Bible Quiz — the Tenth Anniversary Committee and the Israel Broadcasting Service — were surprised at the extraordinary success of the national Bible competition that was won by Amos Haham, a Jerusalem-born employee of the Institute for the Blind.

Thousands packed Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium where the finals were held on Monday, and Kol Yisrael estimates that close to 500,000 people — i.e. one-quarter of Israel's total population — listened to the four-hour broadcast. Walking through the streets of any Israeli town or village, one could hear the questions and answers blaring from almost every house, though the broadcast lasted well past midnight.

Premier Ben-Gurion welcomed this unexpected popular interest, seeing it as the sign of a revival of general "Bible-mindedness" in Israel. He agreed that Finance Minister Eshkol distribute IL2,500 in special awards among the four top contestants in addition to the IL1,500 in prizes that had originally been provided for. The quiz reminded some Jerusalem oldtimers of the Bible and Talmud contests that were held on various holidays half a century ago in the Holy City, with *yeshiva* students showing off their knowledge in front of their teachers, parents and learned rabbis.

Mr. Haham will compete with 14 national champions from abroad for the world Bible title. Some of the foreign contestants have already arrived in Israel.

Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor

Election Fever to Follow Recess

AFTER some busy days passing tail-ends of legislation the Knesset has recessed for the rest of the summer. When it meets again next October it will be in the sign of the elections that fall due in early summer of 1959. This is so wearying a thought that recently several proposals have already been brought up to limit electioneering by such mechanical means as fixing the maximum amount of money that may be spent by the parties. A hopeless project, if there was one, for there is no way of controlling electioneering expenses and any official limit will only lead to endless charges and counter-charges of cooked accounts.

The past year has seen the rejection, at least for 1959, of any change in the election system that would tend to eliminate the small parties and assist us to achieve a two or three party system in the long run. This is the pet project of the Prime Minister, who is as willing as ever to struggle against outside forces, but has lost his appetite for the recurrent coalition crises induced by our system that makes it possible for ten or more parties to put lists and get members into the Kfiesset. Certainly the mechanism of change poses some almost unanswerable questions; whatever way the country was carved up into constituencies there would be some party able to prove that it had been unfairly dealt with. Mr. Ben-Gurion by no means commands general support for his wishes in this respect even within his own party, not a few of whom continue to regard the mechanical justice of the proportional system as a greater political benefit than the rough-and-ready equity of the constituency system which discriminates against and discourages the development of small groups. There are many people, particularly in Israel, who hope that General de Gaulle will bring a return to strength and power for France, but there is no denying that he came in because the French multi-party system, the same as ours but more so, had finally reduced itself to the kind of absurdity used in logic to disprove a statement. Without a prime minister commanding enough driving force to keep some way on the ship of state we might also drift into the recurrent crises that have troubled France since the war, and in the end find ourselves saddled with a more dangerous kind of rescuer than France has found in de Gaulle — and even France does not yet know how she will get back to the safe and familiar path of parliamentary rule.

Two Crises

THERE were, in fact, two coalition crises during the past Knesset year. The first was a rather artificial affair provoked, over the planned purchase of naval equipment from Germany, by the two left-wing labour parties, and settled out of court in the end, like all the other disputes with the left. The net profit was a guarantee of secrecy for Cabinet discussions declared to be of a security nature, a requirement so obvious, one should have thought, as hardly to require stating.

The second really resulted in the departure of the Religious bloc over the Interior Minister's definition of who is a Jew. The truth is, of course, that this was one of the few debates in which members have ever really tried to convince each other instead of each party decisiaming in a vacuum. It was refreshing for the audience, but resulted in such overheating of the atmosphere that the Orthodox suddenly discovered that they had manoeuvred themselves out of the government, a situation which they had been very far from seeking when the great argument began. The debate was wound up in such a hurry when the Iraqi crisis erupted that in the end nobody knew whether in fact the remaining parties had yielded ground to the Orthodox or not, with Mapai saying they had, and the Ahdut Ha'avoda Interior Minister, Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda, protesting that he most certainly had not, and nobody troubling to clear up the point and perhaps get the Orthodox back into harness.

IF the coalition was not altogether happy as a team, the opposition also had its troubles. After years of mild flirtation between Herut and the General Zionists had developed into a firm promise of marriage and invitations were about to be sent out for the ceremony, the whole thing was suddenly off again, much to the relief of practically everybody on both sides of the fence. It might be conceivable for two parties, almost any two parties, to go to the elections with a joint list, but it is plainly impossible to merge them later without eliminating half the office holders and getting them to approve the step themselves. More *reductio ad absurdum*.

Important Work

THE Knesset did much important work during the year. One of its less spectacular pieces of work was the bill legalizing the payment of key money by incoming tenants to balance the discrepancy between the present controlled rents and the true value of the accommodation. Key money has been paid at increasing rates ever since the freezing of rents during World War II, with some subsequent minor increases, but it remained illegal, and every now and again either tenant or landlord contrived to profit unfairly by the fact that the law did not sanction the practice. If we cannot afford to upset our cost-of-living indices by returning to market-value rents we may as well recognize this sad fact, although, as the Deputy Minister of Religion, Dr. Z. Wahrhaftig pointed out, tenants may have a rough time proving that they paid key-money back in the days when it would have exposed both sides to prosecution to have a receipt issued for the money paid.

If this was a move in the direction of common sense justice, popular feeling will be less in favour of another last-minute bill, which retrospectively amends the law in such a manner as to prevent claims for tax-exemption in respect of sums paid in out-right grants to the Government in 1958 in lieu of the compulsory 10 per cent loan introduced at the time of the change of currency. In a recent ruling the High Court decided in a test case that persons who availed themselves of the opportunity of halving their loan assessment and paying it as a grant (that being their opinion of the government's ability to repay the loan) were entitled to tax-exemption in respect of the grant, as the law stands. Mr. Eshkol came back and declared that this had not been the intention when the grant was mooted, and asked that the law be suitably amended. Some lawyers doubt whether it is proper to change a law that has application only in the past, for it smacks of the technique of "1984." Perhaps the principle of the amendment is right. After all, the sum you pay in income tax is not tax-exempt either. You pay tax on it, and also on the tax you pay on the tax, and so on.

The Bomb

AND then, of course, there was the bomb in the Knesset, where major tragedy, and perhaps real catastrophe, was missed by a hair's breadth.

Probably we have much to be thankful for.

Speaker's Greetings

Adjourning the Knesset on Wednesday for its summer recess, the Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, thanked the legislatures of various countries for their greetings to the Knesset on the occasion of Israel's Tenth Anniversary.

Mr. Sprinzak mentioned in this connection the two houses of the U.S. Congress, and the parliaments of Uruguay, Iceland, Argentina, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Peru, Chile and Switzerland. He hoped that these greetings would pave the way for friendship and peace. The Speaker also recalled the successful visit of a Knesset delegation to Holland and Belgium.

The Speaker sent his greetings to the President, the Armed Forces, the children of Israel, and to all those who are working for the State.

Gadna Music Stirs Holland

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AMSTERDAM. — THE Gadna Orchestra scored a stirring success at its concert at the Third International Music Festival in the Dutch mining village of Kerkrade, in the far south-east corner of the Netherlands, on Sunday night.

The mass-circulation Roman Catholic daily, "De Wolkskrant," reported:

"KERKRADE — After two quiet festival days, which had not yielded many outstanding musical achievements, the National Youth Orchestra of Israel thrilled the whole of Kerkrade enormously last night. Last orchestra to play last night, it gave such a perfect rendering of Haydn's symphony No. 88 and of "Fanfare to Israel" by the composer Paul Ben Haylm, that the judges awarded the young Israelis the maximum number of points in their category, 300, the highest number ever awarded at the Kerkrade International Music Festivals. Moreover, during the honours competition the Israel orchestra received the silver bowl donated by King Baudouin of Belgium. The Israelis were almost speechless with joy. They were tempestuously cheered by a public of 6,000.

The Gadna Orchestra, which had given some concerts at the Brussels Fair, had given its first performance in Holland ten days earlier, on July 24, in an open-air concert in Nijmegen which it gave at the invitation of the Municipality during the four-day march. The Mayor, who had first received the orchestra at the Town Hall, rewarded the musicians by kissing the smallest girl among them on the forehead in front of the public.

The Orchestra had arrived in Kerkrade a week earlier, and the members were all billeted with private families.

This Third Kerkrade "World Music Festival" — the first was held in 1950 — will last throughout the month of August. Twenty-eight orchestras and some 5,000 musicians are expected.

Before returning to Israel from Schiphol Airport on Thursday morning, the Orchestra was due to give a concert in Amsterdam in benefit of the Anne Frank Foundation but the concert was cancelled. It is believed that this was due to the lack of sympathy in local Jewish circles for the Foundation.

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	1010	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	1945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Aug. 11	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0830	EL AL	Vienna, Paris, Amsterdam
	0945	SABENA	Istanbul, Athens, Brussels
	0950	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1040	ALITALIA	Rome
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Istanbul
TUES. Aug. 12	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Paris
	0950	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
WED. Aug. 13	0950	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, London
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1200	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam
	2345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
THURS. Aug. 14	0130	EL AL	Rome
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0945	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1230	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1635	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
	1700	EL AL	London, New York
FRI. Aug. 15	0700	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	0950	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1105	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA PORT

Tues. August 12 ENOTRIA Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste

Wed. August 13 TH. HERZL Marseilles

Thurs. August 14 MARMARA Iskanderun, Mersin, Antalya, Izmir, Istanbul

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 26 Rehov Abad Ha'am, Tel. 4385/7 & 66774/5
Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4318/7
Haifa: 32 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 4561/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 324
Ramat Gan: 39 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 71389
Lydda Airport
Eilat Tel. 286

DUBEK

Nurses Exchange Programme

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BOARDING the s.s. Israel in Haifa today, bound for America, will be one of Israel's most experienced and conscientious nurses, who incidentally is also one of the best looking.

Tivona Reubeni, born in Gedera 25 years ago, has been chosen to take part in the Nurses Exchange Programme and her destination in the U.S. is the Presbyterian Hospital, Newark, New Jersey. This hospital's gain will eventually also be Kupat Holim's as the idea of the exchange scheme is to give the nurses experience in a completely different environment, and it seems inevitable that every bright Israel nurse will learn new methods and know-how whilst on duty abroad. "It also enables the nurse to see her work in Israel in perspective, and to appreciate the high standards of the medical profession in this country. So far the exchange scheme has proved highly successful," said Yudith Ben Nun, Secretary of the Israel Nurses Association. Tivona will remain the guest of the American Nurses Association for one year, a period that may be increased to a maximum of 18 months.

Six years a certified nurse, this slim, green-eyed Sabra can boast quite a varied background in her profession. For the past four years she has been a nurse at the Kupat Holim Carmel Hospital in Ahuza working for various periods in surgery, the internal ward and operating room. She worked on the immigrant ships, taking over as chief nurse aboard the s.s. Aliya when that old vessel brought hundreds of North African immigrants on each trip. "Plenty of sleepless nights and hard work on those voyages, but it gave me considerable satisfaction," Tivona told us.

Tivona Reubeni is, her superiors say, the sort of a nurse that helps patients get well fast. She is here shown saying goodbye to one of them.

Tough Profession

Tivona is a nurse today because of war. It was in 1948 that the wounded in the southern front fighting were brought to Gedera. The girls of the moshava were called in to help, and none was more devoted to the work than the "Reubeni girls." The other is Tivona's unidentical twin sister, Ariella, who has found her place in a different field — as Haifa correspondent for "Davar."

But Tivona never left nursing — "and I hope I never will," she said. Over her parents' objections, she left secondary school at Rehovot and joined the Nurses School at the old Yarkon Hospital in Tel Aviv for three years of study to become a Certified Nurse, then spending a year at the Schweizer Government Hospital in Tiberias and another in Tel Aviv's Municipal Hospital before moving to Haifa.

Nursing is probably the toughest profession an Israel girl can choose. The dearth of qualified nurses makes it very hard for the few. Six years in the profession, Tivona finds about IL200 a month remaining in her pay packet from her IL287 gross earnings. She may have to start work at 7 a.m., 3 p.m., or 11 p.m., depending on her shift. She is required to work Saturdays and receives no overtime pay, though the hours are returned to her to be added to her paid leave of 25 days a year. The nurses work six days a week, seven hours a day in summer, and eight in winter. Meals cost the nurses IL1.300 a day, and they get no transportation to the hospital except on Saturdays. One third of the outlay for fares is refunded.

"At the hospital we are on our feet the whole time," Miss Reubeni explains. The half-hour break for lunch is in addition to working hours. The nurses' work includes giving injections, pushing beds from place to place and supervising the hospital at night. The job, for the conscientious nurse, may also include writing letters for her patients, sitting with them and training them to walk again after operations. The 110-bed Ahuza Hospital is on "accident duty" twice weekly.

Conditions for nurses in the U.S. appear to be considerably easier. Tivona will earn 280 dollars a month. She will pay $30 for a single room provided by the hospital nearby. One meal daily is free of charge and two more may be obtained at $11 monthly. The working week is 40 hours and five days, and overtime is paid. Nurses get 20 days' annual leave after the first year of work.

The future that a working nurse can aim for is to become Chief Nurse. If she studies at a nurses' faculty in a foreign university (there is no such faculty at the H.U.), she may later become a teacher at a school of nursing or work in an administrative capacity.

Supplemental study exchange and the "learn and earn" scheme for study at a foreign university has included Israel for the past five years, gaining in popularity over the past two years. Twenty-one nurses were sent abroad last year and 17 have already gone this year. Before a nurse is screened by the Israel Nurses Association she must have worked here as a certified nurse for a minimum of two years, be recommended by her place of work and fluent in the language of the country in which she is representing Israel. Our nurses have gone to the U.S., Canada and Britain. Nurses have come here from the U.S., Holland and Sweden. One Dutch girl came here in 1951, returned in 1956 and has stayed on here to work with children in the Negev. The nurses coming here first have to spend six months at an Ulpan.

Also aboard the s.s. Israel today will be Miss Goldreich of Kfar Ata and the Ahuza Hospital, who will work a year at the Neptune Jewish Children's Hospital in New Jersey. Both girls start work on September 1.

Experiments with Live Polio Vaccine

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

DURING the past few months there has been a spate of notices in the daily press, many of them only partly accurate, concerning the use of a polio vaccine made of live virus. Asked by several readers to say something about this new vaccine and how it differs from the Salk vaccine, I have spent some time gleaning the opinions of the experts.

As is well known, the Salk vaccine used in Israel and elsewhere is a dead vaccine, a mixture of the three types of polio virus which have been killed with formalin. The strains used in it were orginally quite virulent and in the now famous "Cutter incident" many children actually contracted polio from the injections of batches of vaccine in which the virus had not quite been killed.

The best means of vaccination has long been known to be the natural one — to get infected but not to suffer from the disease. According to a recent article

by Dr. Davies of the Ministry of Health, as many as 500 children may be infected for every one who shows the clinical picture of the disease. Those children who contract the silent infection are thereafter, immune to that particular strain of the virus. The logical and easiest way of immunisation therefore, would be to feed children polio virus — if, that is, we could be sure that they would not get paralysis.

It is already several years since Dr. Koprowski of New York made this experiment. He took a polio virus that was known to be of low virulence, weakened it further by growing it in the laboratory, then fed it to 20 infants under the age of two. All developed immunity, but all passed the virus in their excreta. The next problem was that if children are fed with a virus that is weakened, might it not be strengthened again — what the virologists call back-mutate — after passage through the children, so that other children in contact with them might be infected with a virulent virus? And that is what actually happened. Dr. Sabin, of Cincinnati, tried his virus out on humans and monkeys. The virus he put in did not cause polio in chimpanzees — the virus he got out did. Professor Dick, of Belfast, gave a baby live weakened virus and found the whole of the family eventually infected (silently, fortunately) with a virulent virus. Thus the central problem of the search is to find a virus which is not virulent at all and which will not become so.

Dr. Cox, of a well known American pharmaceutical firm, thinks he has found just such a virus and it is this which was recently offered (I understand) to Israel. Apparently there is some rise in virulence after passage through children, but the original vaccine virus is so weak that even when it is made ten times more virulent it is not sufficient to cause polio in man. Certain Israel experts feel, however, that experience with this new virus is too limited and it has not undergone tests during an epidemic period under the particular conditions of this country. Therefore, although some limited experiments should be conducted in Israel during the "off season," it would be premature to use this virus on a large scale at once. Next year, however, we may look forward to the introduction of this vaccine if it passes its tests.

What are the advantages of a live vaccine over the Salk vaccine? First, there is no doubt that actual infection with a weak virus gives much better immunity than injections of a dead one, and this rule holds good for all virus vaccines discovered up to now. Secondly there are a number of children, especially very young ones, who do not give a good reaction to the Salk vaccine, and this is particularly true of the Type I vaccine that is the cause of the present epidemic. Last, but not least, weak virus vaccine is easy to administer. "One shot" is enough, and the baby gets it in syrup on a spoon or in the feed.

Even Dr. Salk himself has said that the future must lie with a live virus vaccine. Only he is not yet convinced that a suitable one has been found. Let us hope that the local experiments are a success.

Beersheba's Youth Centre Pool Opens

Oscar Weisman of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, son of the donor, is seen here, opening the tap at the dedication ceremony of the Charles and Fannie Weisman swimming pool for children at Beersheba on Tuesday. The pool, standard for all types of swimming meets, is part of the Youth Centre given by the Weisman's. It was opened three years ago. One of the grateful mothers, Mrs. Tova Bar Or, of Shikun "A" where the centre and pool is located expressed appreciation — in Hebrew and English — at Tuesday's ceremony. The Youth Centre and Pool is a joint project of the donors together with the Beersheba Municipality and the Youth Section of the Ministry of Education. "One of the big problems now that water has started to flow into the pool," said Mayor David Tuviahu at the opening, was "keeping the mothers out as they would all want to come along for a swim with their children." However, as the pool is built with an "L" shaped, sloped wading section — with steps leading to it, mothers will have the possibility of getting their toes wet while the children splash. District Supervisor of Schools, Mr. A. Taalmon, also spoke and Mrs. Rachel Schwartz, playgrounds and youth centre supervisor of the Ministry of Education was in charge of the ceremony. Mr. Weisman, who came with his wife for the ceremony, was delighted with the exhibition of the work done by the children at the summer camp held at the Centre.

Photo by Hirshbein

Army girls presented with flowers by cheering onlookers at the end of the four day marching competition in Nijmegen in Holland.

Sewing on Buttons

By Meir Ben Dov

VERY likely you have been exasperated at the rate at which you have to re-sew buttons on your menfolk's shirts and trousers. Don't put that down to careless, hurried sewing at the factory, for you will find that however well you sew the buttons on again, they will come off once more within a few weeks. The fault is not the factory's but the button manufacturer's.

Next time, before you resew a button, examine it carefully. You will probably find rough edges around the thread holes. These sharp edges are known as the 'flash' by plastics moulders, and always accompany the moulding process on buttons or bowls or any moulded object. The manufacturer should remove them carefully by machine (or by hand on certain objects) to leave a smooth edge. Unfortunately, however, our button manufacturers, in an attempt to cut costs, leave these saw-like edges that wear down the thread.

The remedy? Before you sew on the button, scrape the point of the scissors in each hole to remove the flash — or insist on buying buttons with smooth edges to the thread-holes.

And here's a tip to keep buttons on longer. When you sew on buttons, you generally make half a dozen loops through each pair of holes, and then at the end you tie the thread down with a couple of knots to fasten it. Try, instead, tying a knot with the thread after each two or three loops. Then, if one of the threads should break, it will not immediately unravel all the thread until your button falls off.

LONDON LETTER

By Michael Astor

REVOLUTION IN THE LORDS

LONDON (ONS).— AT the beginning of the next session of Parliament four life peeresses will take their seats in the House of Lords, together with ten life peers. They are the first creations under the Life Peerages Act which received the Royal Assent in April of this year. This is the first step to break away from the hereditary principle, to make the House of Lords assume a more democratic appearance.

The present Lord Salisbury, who is a great defender of parliamentary institutions, has at various times defended the Lords in its present state. One of Lord Salisbury's peerages dates back to the reign of Queen Elizabeth I; and until recently he was Leader of the House of Lords. His defence of the Upper House is based largely on the grounds that its construction is illogical. This, he maintains, is strangely enough one of the reasons why it works so well.

There was a time when political power in Britain resided in the hands of a few people, a high proportion of whom were peers. The earliest peers, the medieval barons, were powerful for the simple reason that they were the largest private landowners in the country other than the King. Their successors of the industrial revolution, the new rich of their time, carried on the pattern of wealth, power and constitutional nobility. Up to the end of the 19th century the House of Lords, which was made up of the hereditary peers and Bishops of the Church of England, was a reflection of social evolution in Britain.

Upper House

The first 50 years of the present century has altered all this. Wealth and power have become increasingly diversified, and political democracy has greatly increased its scope. The House of Lords has, in fits and starts, adjusted itself to this situation and over the years has renounced much of its power. And it has managed to to do this while at the same time remaining an effective Second Chamber with powers to introduce, to amend and, when necessary, to delay Acts of Parliament. The House of Lords has remained sensitive to public opinion, partly because the hereditary peers have known that their position as legislators has become increasingly difficult to defend on grounds of logic. If the House of Lords were out of step with the rest of the country it indeed might be abolished. This is practically a guarantee that the Upper House will continue to act in a responsible fashion. This is the essence of Lord Salisbury's argument. Like many other British institutions, this one does its work well in spite of, or perhaps because of, the fact that it is not restricted to a literal and logical formula.

The advent of women in the Second Chamber will not cause too much upset to the peers. Thirty-nine years ago when a woman first took her place in Parliament it was a different story. When Lady Astor, who to make matters harder for herself happened to be born an American, took her seat in the House of Commons, many of the Members felt that the last bastion of the male sex was being invaded. Mr. Winston Churchill (as he then was) described his attitude at the time. He felt, he said, as if a woman had walked into his bathroom when he was lying in his bath and had nothing to protect himself with except a sponge.

Female Intruders

In the House of Commons the women members appreciate that they are in a sense intruders in a male institution. Every M.P., for instance, has a perfect right to use the House of Commons smoking room. Women, however, very seldom use it. The smoking room is a male club and the women have respected it as such. It is unlikely now that any peeress will surprise the Lords quite as much as did the maiden speech of a certain young peer of aesthetic inclination. In the middle of his peroration he turned with enthusiasm to his colleagues and startled them with the words "... and so you see my dears ..." and then remembering where he was he corrected himself "... I mean my Lords ..."

Temperamentally the House of Lord is conservative in character. One of the functions of a Second Chamber in the British parliamentary system is to act as a brake, to temper the more extreme measures which, for party political reasons, may be introduced by the elected assembly. A left-wing radical Second Chamber would, in this sense, be a contradiction in terms. But the House of Lords is also politically largely Conservative and as such it has become the target of most left-wing politicians. No Labour Member can be caught out defending the House of Lords, at least not until he finds himself elevated to its ranks. One result of this has been that the Parliamentary Labour Party has largely persuaded itself that it is opposed to a Second Chamber in principle. The party has adopted this attitude, however, without any great sense of conviction, and so far no Labour Party manifesto has contained a measure to abolish the Second Chamber.

The Second Reading of the Life Peerages Bill was opposed by the Labour Party earlier this year. Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the Leader of the Opposition, moved that the House should decline to give the Bill a second reading on the grounds that it left the House of Lords "overwhelmingly hereditary in character and with unimpaired powers to frustrate and obstruct the will of the elected representatives of the people." But Mr. Gaitskell knew, as did every member of his party, that the powers of the Lords are extremely limited, that they cannot interfere with any Bill dealing with finance, and that their obstructionist powers are limited to 12 months.

Domestic Letter Box

HERZLIYA BEACH

FROM Mr. Bar-Yehuda's Knesset reply last week (your issue of July 31), to a question regarding local authority entrance fees to bathing beaches, and Herzliya Beach in particular, it is evident that he has never visited the Herzliya Beach on Saturdays or holidays. He should. It's quite a revelation and he would probably change his mind.

As a newcomer (of the working class) to Herzliya, I do not agree with much done by the Local Council but this is one fee I pay with pleasure and one which I find they are fully justified in charging. I consider they are entitled to collect money in this manner in order to employ workers to clean the beach of the incredible litter left by day trippers from Tel Aviv and other parts of the country.

Of course, Mr. Bar-Yehuda might argue that the public should be educated; we have no objection and it might be cheaper in the long run.

SYLVIA BRILLIN

Herzliya, August 3.

Sweet Lemonade and Hollywood

By a Special Correspondent

IN case you did not know it, 90 per cent of the films on the screens of this country's 200-odd cinemas are produced in Hollywood. Most of the rest come from the large European studios, for the taste for Arabic and Indian films seems to be waning to judge by box office results — in Tel Aviv cinemas "Awara" had played for 16 weeks sometime ago, while the recent Indian film "Samson and the Philistines" only survived a fortnight. Surprisingly enough, German films presented as Austrian productions are at present conquering Israel's screens — they are called "sweet lemonade" in the Trade.

Above all, one must remember that Tel Aviv with its 40 cinemas sets the tone for the rest of the country—even for captive audiences such as in the kibbutzim and Army camps (this reporter recalls that "Kismet" pursued him through seven army depots).

Whilst the agents of Hollywood corporations are sure of good business, the independent importers, such as Steiner and Forum Film, are in danger of being swamped.

French Classics

Mr. Jacob Steiner, for instance, who has brought us such classics as "Les heros sont fatigues," "Une minute de verite" and "Un condamne a mort s'est echappe," has been in the trade for 22 years. He declares that the taste of the cinemagoing public has changed for the worse in the past three years. Up to then Israel was known abroad as a good market for serious films, he relates. Nowadays, the success of such films as "Le notte di Cabiria" is the exception. The chief representative of 20th Century Fox here, Mr. Simcha Grinwald, who heads the Motion Pictures of America Distributors Association in Israel, declares after 37 years in the trade: "There can be no definition of an Israel taste in films." Preferences fluctuate with the waves of immigration, he says, and norms have not yet crystallised, but in any case the taste of our public does not differ noticeably from world standards.

At one time Russian pictures were top box-office draws. Then with the influx of French-speaking immigrants, French films reached their peak. Mr. Grinwald explains the sudden popularity of German pictures by the nostalgia of Central Europeans and Yiddish-speaking cinemagoers for dialogue in a language they understand, but believes that this demand too will drop due to the similarity of the plots of most such films. He personally believes that American cinema, being based on average taste, will always have the greatest drawing power. In his opinion, English films have local appeal due to their good taste and humour but not enough of these films are supplied for solid year-round programmes for cinema owners.

Observing sectional tastes in cinemagoers from his offices behind the Tel Aviv Cinema, Mr. Grinwald declares that the less educated the client the more he likes action pictures of the "blood and thunder" variety. High-school pupils are likely to appreciate well-produced and "problem" films —so long as they are good entertainment, as well as the good musicals at which Hollywood excels.

The effect of television on Hollywood has indirectly benefited this country, for the studios now concentrate on better stories and spend less money on building up stars.

Cinema Attendance

As has been so often reiterated, Israel has one of the highest cinema attendance records in the world.

Country	1956 attend.	1957 attend.	Popul.
France	416m.	397.5m.	43.5m.
Mexico	161.5m.	169 m.	29m.
Switzerland	28m.	28m.	5m.
Israel	27.7m.	28m.	2m.

Here is a table of the number of hours an unskilled labourer has to work in order to buy a cinema ticket:

Country	work-hours
France	2
Gt. Britain	¾
India	9
Japan	3
Mexico	2½
Spain	2½
Sweden	¼
Turkey	2½
Israel	One hour

(From the March bulletin of the Cinematographers Association).

The high taxation, distributors say, is the reason for the bad services cinemas offer to the client. Mr. Grinwald believes that many people are misled into investing in cinemas, in search of easy profits. There is no long range policy in investment and there are no credits or mortgages for the builders except at a very high rate of interest. This has resulted in primitive cinema buildings throughout the country. In this field, truly the last refuge of *"laissez faire"* capitalism in Israel, there is no control. But Mr. Grinwald believes that luxurious new cinemas will compel owners either to improve their services or to close down.

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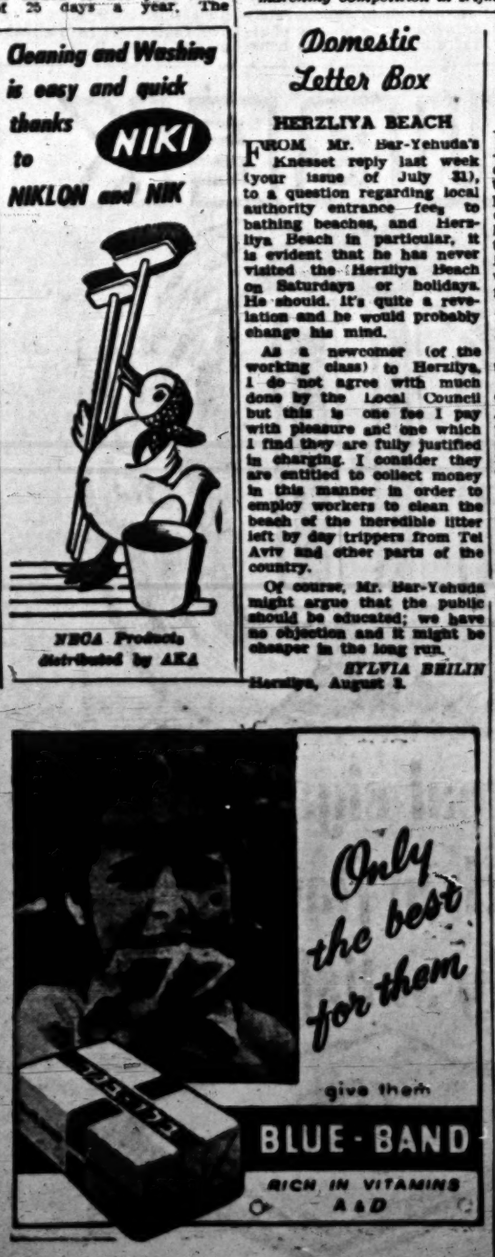

String-Bean Silhouette Draws Eyes Upwards

By Alison Settle

THE dress of the season has made its debut, at the couture House of Pierre Cardin, the young Paris designer. It has also appeared at Balmain and again at Lanvin-Castillo. It is slender to a degree, with waist set anywhere above the ribs, preferably right under the bosom. It is belted in with leather, with wool, with satin, or with self-draping high under the bust. The whole idea is to draw the eye upwards, from the high set skirt hems towards the shoulders.

This is the Empire Line with modern variations. But the problem of the designers in Paris has been, not where to set a waistline, but how to get a compensating width to balance this string-bean silhouette. Some outward break must stop the eye from going up, up and yet further up.

Paris designers make this compensation of width versus length in many ways. Take the case of Pierre Cardin, who has come swiftly up into the band of top leading houses since he so recently opened his establishment on the Faubourg St. Honore, and therefore must know all about the up and up. He gives his model girls wide Japanese wigs to set over their own hair. He puts basin hats, helmet hats, tea cosy hats on their heads and calls his "the mushroom silhouette."

Not only are there these bowl-like hats but there are enormous cape collars on capes and suits, or saucer collars standing widely out. On the dominant coat fabric, which is Ascher of London's floating mohair, he puts fluffily knitted wide capes to match. On boucle woollens he cartridge-pleats his coat fabric up and up, then turns back a foot or two of it as a cape collar rising directly from the shoulders. Some coats are deeply shirred to the elbows. Suit jackets have wide scarf collars, deep cape collars, but, if to be worn under caped coats, may have no collars at all.

As for the Cardin dresses, the beltmakers will have to work overtime to produce sufficient. Belts band under the bosom and may be four inches deep and bind the midriff from the top of the waist upwards. On the other hand many dresses have "cheating belts" which are insets made of the fabric itself.

For evening this House shows slender, chiffon Empire dresses looped with flattering drapery, but never enough to break the long slenderness that ends at the turn of the knee. A rose at the bosom, a Japanese-inspired wig over the hair, a looped stole to fall over the arms (very Madame Recamier) and there you are. Here, too, are more wonderful British fabrics in profusion: the Sekers silks and blends in brocade, deeply belted in, often made as tunics over very slender underskirts, and they are coated with West Cumberland fabrics, the coats topped with bulging cape collars into which the head almost disappears.

Too Many Trends at Dior's

THERE have been too many influences around the young Yves St. Laurent in the dress House of Dior. His new collection has in it too many trends, most of them beautiful to the highest degree, many of them far too reminiscent of past lines. It would appear that he has not yet the strength to say to the all-powerful sales staff, "No: because that line sold well last season is no reason for putting it into this season's collection." The strength and authority to do this will undoubtedly come in another season or two. This time, in his collection for the autumn and winter, there are too many conflicting lines.

The Dior collection is bound together by the superb richness of its fabrics. But richness of fabric....sumptuous Florentine brocades, Bronzino-inspired velvets, silks copied from Renaissance paintings of Italy.... may in themselves overwhelm the pure line that should run through the clothes.

Skirts are longer here than anywhere else. Dropped for day time from 19 inches (48 cm.) off ground to as low as 14 inches (35 cm.), while "short" evening dresses, unless based on a dancer's bell-line skirt, go down to the ankle bone. The Master, Christian Dior himself, tried this only a few short seasons back and had no success. Can the disciple succeed where the great man failed? It is indeed doubtful.

The Empire waistline is dominant here, high, high up and with hardly any indication of the feminine bosom below. Last season's Trapeze line is seen again and again, with its delicate incurving front and outswept back. The illustration which St. Laurent shows on his programme of "the Curve Line," as he names his theme of the season, is that of an umbrella with a long handle. In fact the umbrella curve is seen only in his greatcoats, with cape collars and shawl collars set over sloping shoulders and sleeves set in far down the arm.

Suits consist of the bolero-length jacket, the "visite" with which he had such great success last season. It is importantly buckled high under the bosom in front and is left to a simple hang at the back. It tops a lengthened, narrow skirt softened with unpressed pleats well above the waist in front, and goes with tiny velvet bodices, colourless, showing the round unadorned neckline which he loves, the brief featureless sleeves, perhaps no more than six inches (16 cm.) long.

It is all so young, so charming.... but is it new? For his second collection perhaps this hardly matters: it may help to give world buyers assembled in Paris the "feel" of St. Laurent's designing. But if he remains reminiscent next season, whatever the pressure put on him, then that will be a disaster for the House of Dior.

He has restored evening gowns of immense dignity to the fashion field for late day, looking back to Goya the painter, to the Italian Renaissance, to the rich garments of the Doges of Venice. The line is slender at the top and sweeps down, still slender in front, but widening out with dignity to sweep to the ground at the back: it is made to appear yet longer by a high plain neckline, by slender sleeves coming well over the elbows, by shoes elongated into curious little squares in front in the old Italian fashion, by very high feather head-dresses topping the head. Like Patou, like Cardin, St. Laurent attaches dotted black net to the very top of the head-dress and lets it fall over face and figure, sometimes to the hips, sometimes to the hem.

By contrast to the highly sumptuous fabrics used for these dignified clothes there are slender, long black wool or velvet late day dresses cut with high Empire waists or with a skirt falling from a bow right up at the front decolletage, cutting out the bodice altogether, flattening the bust. By contrast with black wool for evening there are narrowed Empire gowns in a fantastic richness of embroidery, on deep velvets, on palest satin, some so elaborate that not even by dividing up the work between the many embroidery studios of the House of Dior could it be finished in time. Two elegant dresses were shown only partially completed, one with the whole down-sweeping back shown only with the pencil markings for the embroiderer, another without sleeves.

The buyers seemed divided in feeling. Some are delighted that nothing has really gone out of fashion, not the massive coats, nor the bolero jackets over high waists, not the in-buckled front line with a loose hanging chemise back. They point out that the figure can be entirely hidden still in the season's few chemises as in last season's many, also that the "pregnancy line" of fullness gathered in front from the bust is shown in various evening dresses. They applaud the swinging back panels and in general the look-as-before. But they will, next season, require a much greater note of authority and a defined Dior-St. Laurent line to keep this great House on the very top of the fashion tree.

Empire and Gaiety Girls

PIERRE Balmain has an enchanting collection in which he veers between the high Empire Line and the Gaiety Girls of the opening years of the century. He makes evening dresses as slender as can be, high waisted, with bosoms that curve out above a low decolletage, and then for balance, gives them puffed or ballooning sleeves of velvet, of silk, of lace or, standing a foot out on either side of the bosom, made of dozens and dozens of stiff silk and velvet bows.

The Balmain torso is far more moulded than in the other collections but the effect is still narrow and high balanced for day by enormous sailor collars on jackets, by capes which stand far out over the shoulders for coats. Everywhere belts and buckles lift the eye high but the Balmain suits show more-than-finger-tip length tunic jackets with gentle fullness eased in towards the sides. Party dresses at this House have pierrot frillings round the shoulders, sometimes above belts that are made of fur to circle the midriff. More and more flounced shoulders, dresses ever more slender, follow one another in the grandest parade in the world. Of faille, satin, or chiffon they are miraculously embroidered with silks, beads, silver and gold on pale tones such as lilac, sky blue, lemon touched with mauve, while others are in sour yellows and lime greens.

Inflated Shoulders

JACQUES Heim is a designer always able to put into words the theme that he uses to make his clothes. He now speaks of them as having "inflated shoulders" cutting the top of the silhouette. His short jackets are bulky with shirrings or pleatings over the shoulders. The waistline is indicated high up but his hemline is much lower than those of other designers. He uses plenty of bubble-surface wools, including Scottish mohair and nylon and pleats or shirrs the shoulders with a cape effect.

Smugglers Collars

LANVIN-Castillo is another designer with a splendidly successful collection which only shades off slightly in the late evening clothes when a Spanish fantasy breaks the purity of his line. His knee-length top coats are given high-standing "smugglers" collars to frame the head and circle the shoulders, contrasting in their width with slender tubular sleeves and the narrowness of the coat cut. The dresses have draw strings slotted in under the bust and again near the hem of the narrow skirts to make an even more slender silhouette.

He shows, as well as models with perhaps too much flamenco flamboyance, many elegant evening lines. Being Spanish he loves the all-black look for evening and late day, putting his model girls into black nylons, jet necklaces, black gloves, black shoes, worn with black dresses and coats. But he also uses fine black nylon stockings below pale coloured silk and satin skirts and above shoes in tones of lilac, pale blue or pink.

(OPNS Copyright)

Originals In Jersey For Export to U.S.

The dolman sleeve of this Schleifer original are accented by slim self-piping that flows smoothly around the back yoke of this very short jacket. The wide collar fits away from the neck permitting one to wear a bright kerchief or as illustrated a fur scarf.

HAUTE Couture dressmaker Lily Schleifer has branched out into a "salon original" collection. The production method will be semi-mass production for Mrs. Schleifer has organized a group of tailors' workshops who will each make one particular model of Mrs. Schleifer's own design. Jersey is the medium and most of the weaves are made exclusively for these "originals."

Inspiration for this new venture came from the unusual success Israel fashions had had in the shows organized by the State of Israel Bonds under the direction of Mrs. Miriam Fineman. The shows, presented in 35 major cities in the United States and Canada, stimulated such buyer interest that Mrs. Fineman has this year attempted to help organize the commercial tie-up between Israel manufacturer and retail outlet in the U.S.A. Lily Schleifer's haute couture models were featured in all the shows and with her originals she enters the rank of exporter.

In her collection of originals shown to the Press last week, Lily Schleifer has moulded the slim line of the sack, or if you prefer to call it chemise, into a charming comfortable frock by using darts effectively. Sometimes it is just a fold straight down the front with side pockets that tie up with a loose back panel caught by a single button at the back that gives distinction to the slim silhouette. She uses the Empire line for afternoon frocks, keeps her suit jackets short and boxy and her coats straight and slim. Hems are a bit longer than last season.

Double collar coachman effects on coats and wide butcher boy collars of suits keeps the interest high. Double rows of buttons are also effectively used. Ribbing of a contrasting colour is combined effectively. There are two and three piece suits and coat and dress outfits: all are impeccably tailored.

Of special interest are the jersey weaves used in this collection. They are in general more full-bodied than those seen hitherto, some having a heavy ribbing effect. Tweed jersey in coffee and brown shades is lovely. In general Mrs. Schleifer has used lots of coffee, and petrol shadings, while her reds run from fire engine to a soft dusty pink.

GOODBYE TO WHEELCHAIRS

By a Special Correspondent

AGED people who have suffered a cerebral haemorrhage resulting in partial paralysis (Hemiplegia), need not necessarily spend the rest of their lives in wheelchairs, if exercised by physiotherapists regularly each day according to a carefully charted programme, many can be put on their feet again and become independent of constant attendance.

That this is true has been amply demonstrated by 28-year-old Philip Samuels, a tall broad-shouldered son of Glasgow, Scotland, who heads the physiotherapy department of the Shaar Menashe hospital for chronic patients run and maintained by Maiben-Joint. Since the hospital is part of a Maiben village for 1,200 needy and lonely aged new immigrants from all parts of the world, the majority of its patients are old people who suffer from diseases of old age, including, notably, strokes.

Every day, Philip's spacious gymnasium is crowded with helpless old men and women brought from the wards in wheelchairs and on stretchers, or slowly coming unaided, on crutches. With his deep commanding voice, behind which he hides his great affection for his patients, the towering lad puts them through their paces in leg and muscle exercises, standing and walking attempts, and practising with new walking aids. Droning out his instructions in his broad Scotch brogue, a broken Yiddish and even less Hebrew, Philip has complete control of his patients, and they adore him, for they easily discern his devotion to them beneath his gruff shell.

Muscle exercises with Philip Samuels, and an 83-year-old hemiplegic patient is up and about again, actively taking part in everything at the Shaar Menashe Home.

"Therapy must start as soon as possible after the haemorrhage or operation — as the case may be — and it must be administered regularly twice or three times a day.... Progress must be graduated to prevent strain, and the patient may not be overtaxed," he insists. Publishing his findings and experiences in the British Journal of Physiotherapy not long ago, Philip wrote, "Progression from the lying to the sitting and standing position (is advised) as soon as the general condition of the patient permits. Otherwise the patient will develop a pathological fear of falling, which will be extremely difficult to overcome... Intensity of exercises is gradually reduced and walking practice increased as the condition improves."

Philip is in love with every one of the patients. "Look at her, the old dar-ling," he will exclaim, pointing to a frail and emaciated 83-year-old suspended from the ceiling by straps and exercising her legs. "A month ago nobody thought she would ever get out of bed again... And this boy, Eli, he never walked in his 19 years, and now he can walk with two sticks to support him." Much of the credit for these achievements goes to Philip.

In a nonchalant, matter-of-fact way, Philip recalls what led him to this unusual profession for a strong young man. "It was like this," he drawls, "years ago, I liked a good fight in the ring, and I wasn't especially interested in studying. One day, my mother watched me fight, and while I was on the floor, she got talking with the guy who sat next to her. He told her he was a physio-therapist."

Just over two years ago Philip decided to go to Israel. "When my ship docked in Haifa, people came aboard and told me that next day I would start working at the Maiben-Joint Hospital. I didn't want to work so soon. I wanted to see the country first, so we compromised on three days' grace."

Philip and his young wife Annette live in a new Sinanya housing project for specialists from abroad. He leaves for work at six in the morning, returns 12 hours later, making the trip to and from the out of the way hospital in a series of buses. He is saving for a motor-scooter.

Philip is unhappy when the gymnasium is not chock-full of patients. "I can't stand an empty hall, I go crazy when there's no life in it," he complains. If that happens, he scours the wards for those who might be ready for physiotherapy and lectures to the nurses on the importance of exercising patients in bed.

PEN FRIENDS

MR. A. D. CAMERON, 2 Craigcrook Gardens, Edinburgh 4, Scotland, would like to contact stamp collectors as he is particularly keen on historically interesting stamps. He can send British and British Colonies stamps in exchange.

JOHN D. CARRUTHERS, 15, of 27 Cranford Gardens, Ashton, Middlesbrough, England, is a mathematics university student and would like to correspond with a boy or girl in Israel. He is interested in sports, classical music and mathematics. He is a listener to Kol Zion Lagola.

J.M.J. BOS, 15, 21 Sloonstraat, Gemert, Holland, a secondary school student who is very much interested in Israel's development, would like to correspond with an Israeli of his age in English, Dutch, German or Esperanto. He is a listener to Kol Zion Lagola.

IAN GREECHY, 11, of Carmel College, Wallingford, Berks., England, wants to correspond with an Israel boy. His hobbies are stamps, photography and animals.

Supper on the Verandah

By Molly Bar-David

LOOKING at houses by night in Tel Aviv, with lit-up balconies and all the family spilled out from indoors for air, makes one think of a theatre set exposed to an audience. Men in sleeveless vests, women in shorts, children with noses peeking out between the iron railings: how hot, how uncomfortable it all seems! And then there are other verandahs, where housewives have put potted plants, and a checkered cloth with a bowl of daisies on the table, and it looks so cool and restful and pleasant. Both families sup out of doors: yet how different the hour is for each.

Having supper on the porch can and should be the relaxed experience of the day for Dad come home from work, for children after play, for mother after laundry or shopping. Getting the kids to take their shower before instead of after supper is one way to achieve a refreshed attitude towards the meal. Having the table prettily laid, the food appetizing and stimulating and the drinks tingling with ice are the other musts, if mealtime in summer is to be delight.

Everyone wants to drink: have a cold beer for Dad and a jug of spiced juices for the kids. Bottled orange juice mixed with water, sugar, fresh lemons, mint and boiled-up liquor of cloves and stick cinnamon will make a refreshing perky drink. Or serve iced tea to the whole family. Just add ice cubes, lemon juice and sugar to freshly made tea; it's always pleasant on a hot night. If the children haven't had their milk, serve it ice cold with a little Raspberry juice for flavour and colour, or add a scoop of vanilla ice cream, and just watch them down it in one big gulp.

Here are a few good recipes that won't wear the housewife down in preparing summer suppers.

Creamed-Cheesed Fish Fillets

1 kilo frozen fillets, 2 cups milk, 2 tsps. salt, ¼ tbsps. flour, ¼ tbsps. margarine, ½ tsp. paprika, ¼ cup grated yellow cheese, ½ cup dry bread crumbs, 1 large onion, chopped.

Put chopped onion on bottom of wonder pot. Cover with fish fillets. Add salt and paprika. Cover with milk. Mix margarine and flour and add. Put to bake or cook. When fish is tender (about 15 minutes), and mixture bubbling well, remove from fire, sprinkle with bread crumbs, cover with grated cheese and put to bake for a few minutes more until cheese melts. This dish is wonderful hot or cold.

All-In-One Casserole

1 large eggplant, 1 cube mushroom soup, 1 minced onion, fat for frying, salt and pepper to taste, 300 grams chopped meat, 1 cup water.

Lightly fry eggplant slices in very hot fat, and put into casserole. Mix minced onions with meat, salt and pepper and cover eggplants. Now put another layer of fried eggplant over the meat. Crush mushroom cube and mix with water. Pour over eggplant and put to bake. Add a little more water if required. Serve hot or cold. Ketchup may be substituted for mushroom cube.

Macaroni Salad

½ cups cooked macaroni (elbows), 1 large onion, chopped, 1½ cups cooked peas, 2 tbsps. minced parsley, 1 red and 1 green sweet pepper, 1 cup mayonnaise mixed with sour cream, 1 tsp. prepared mustard, ½ tsp. celery seed, salt and pepper to taste, 1 pickled herring, chopped (optional).

Mix all together. Serve chilled. Good with devilled eggs.

Cheese Decker

Allow one large chilled tomato per serving. Remove thin slice from each end; cut tomato into three slices. Spread each with cottage cheese mixed with any of the following. Set one slice on top of the other and serve on greens or strips of peppers. Spread French dressing over top of the decker-tomato. Here are some suggested cheese mixtures (they are also very good as spreads for bread-and-butter suppers):

- Cottage cheese with cucumber dices and chopped onion.
- Cottage cheese with curry, salt and pepper.
- Cottage cheese mixed with chopped olives and/or nuts of any kind.
- Cottage cheese mixed with spicy Roquefort or other cheese.
- Cottage cheese mixed with mashed avocado, lemon juice and salt.

Kids' Special

Make them nappy. Give them frankfurters, mixed fresh vegetable salad, chips, soft buns with mustard, or Pita and Tehina and Humus. Sabras for dessert. Easy. Nourishing. Quick. Good.

Glamourized Baked Beans

1 tin baked beans, 1 bud garlic, chopped, 2 tsps. prepared mustard, 2 tbsps. brown (or white) sugar, 2 tbsps. margarine, 100 grams sausage, cubed.

Mix all together and cook gently until beans are very tender (about half an hour) and flavours blended. Add a little water if beans tend to dry out, as there should be enough sauce.

Tourists are cordially invited to visit our stand at the Israel Exhibition in Jerusalem.

Vita's Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce or in Gravy and a fried egg — a complete and tasty meal, easily prepared in a few minutes.

I. & B. Farm Products Ltd. P.O.B. 77, Beit Yitshak

SALE! SALE! SALE! This is the word and this is the season, and every good housewife will take the time to go through her household and check up on what items need replenishing, what pieces of crockery are chipped or cracked and should be replaced, what, with a little extra dip into her purse, she can buy advantageously because of the reduced prices.

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GOOD BUYS: There are many good buys in the shops that specialize in household ware, with most shops offering an overall reduction of 10% on each item and some offering an even more attractive price. Good quality, patterned glass tumblers are reduced, as are the brightly coloured aluminium ones — and these are really cheap; we saw their sale ticket at IL4.500 for six — originally these were IL7 for six. Yarsina unbreakable tumblers are on sale at 625 pruta each.

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PLASTICS: There are all shapes, sizes and colours in plastic food boxes for storing food and left-overs in the refrigerator, a black and white plastic basket for holding pegs which loops over the wash-line and just has to be pushed along as you hang out the wash—and only at IL1.200. Very attractive foam plastic dish cloths in bright colours—blue, yellow, rose, green or white to match or contrast with any kitchen colour scheme are only 195 pruta each. What really caught our eye was a little plastic case to hold two hard-boiled eggs, which also contains a tiny plastic box to hold enough salt for the two eggs—priced at 800 pruta, in yellow, blue, green and white, it is ideal to put in your lunch basket or for a picnic. The gaily coloured plastic mixing bowls are now offered at 980 pruta each. The very attractive coloured plastic garbage pails are offered at reduced prices and are well worth buying, particularly the type with the foot pedal.

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PYREX, in all shapes and variety of items is down by 10% and is always worth buying. Many gift items, such as china ashtrays, tiny vases, etc., are well reduced in price and might be handy for that little odd gift you feel you ought to give.

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TEA SERVICES: The standard 15-piece tea service — 6 cups, 6 saucers, sugar bowl, milk jug and teapot come under the 10% reduction offer, and odd cups and saucers to make up the losses from your own set are also available well below the usual cost.

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KITCHEN GADGETS are many, and it is worth checking to see what you lack and can fill in. A final item that we noticed particularly was a set of trays in Bakelite, one large-size (about 7"x5") and three smaller ones, all in different attractive colours, for serving *hors d'oeuvres*, savouries, cheese and biscuits, or perhaps nuts and raisins or candies. This would make a delightful addition to your home—or to someone else's as a gift—and is offered at a reasonable price.

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LINENS: Linen shops, too, are offering items at sale prices which are worth looking into. For example, we have seen huck-a-back towels, in pastel colours, at a low price, which can be very useful in your bathroom as hand towels, or in the kitchen as tea towels. They wash well, dry easily, and are soft both for the skin and for drying precious glass or chinaware. Turkish towels, too, are offered at 10% less, in bright all-over colours, very prettily patterned, or plain with contrasting bands of colours at the edge. Check on your towels and see how many new ones you want (your worn ones can be cut down for face cloths or pot-holders, etc.), and see whether you can afford to introduce a new colour scheme into your bathroom by changing the colour of your towels. (Buy face cloths to match). Sheets and pillow cases are also on sale, with attractive embroidery at the edge or in the corner, making a change from the plain white. Count your sheets and pillow cases, and remember before you buy new ones that worn double sheets can be cut down to make single size sheets, so that you will need to buy less of the latter. The pieces of worn single sheets that are still strong can be sewn up into pillow-cases. Bright kitchen aprons and fresh plastic tablecloths are also offered at lower prices.

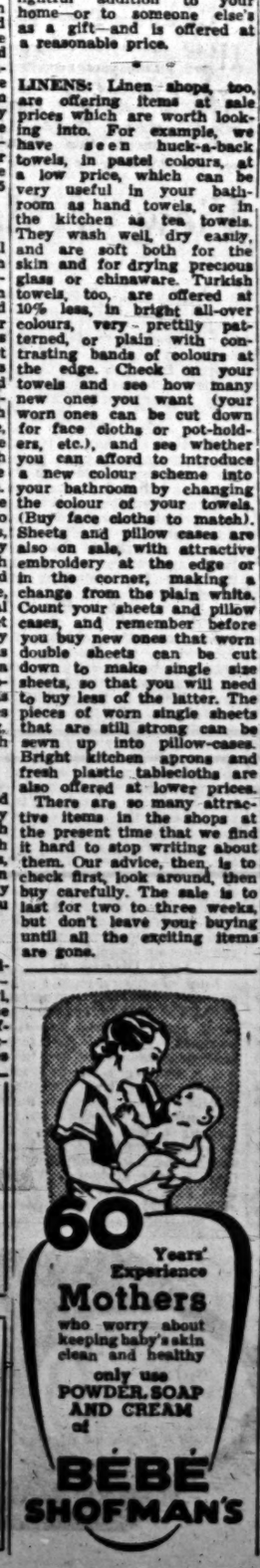
There are so many attractive items in the shops at the present time that we find it hard to stop writing about them. Our advice, then, is to check first, look around, then buy carefully. The sale is to last for two to three weeks, but don't leave your buying until all the exciting items are gone.

Time To Try Them Out

Yes — there are new hair styles for the coming season, and it is definitely not too early to try and find the exciting one that is just meant for you. Drop in at Annetta's for consultation, and let her experts help you decide. And if you are a bride—then dazzle the groom and all the wedding guests, with the very latest. And remember it's a complete treatment at Annetta's special bridal department (all dressed too) that really is a must.

Phone for an appointment.

SALON ANNETTA
28 Rehov Mapu, corner Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel. 22948 Tel Aviv.



The Surprise of the Year
SEASONAL SALE
Beny Shoes
Quality Shoes at very reasonable prices
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as are thousands of others who took part in the great SYNTABON Prize Competition, and received a free bottle of Neca Oil Shampoo.
The chief winners of the SYNTABON Competition are:
FIRST PRIZE: No. 2252 — A. Solda, 3 Rehov Heh, Acre — an Amcor Refrigerator, valued at IL1072.
SECOND PRIZE: No. 1121 — Brita Nehmer, 102 Rehov Herzl, Nahariya — an Electric Mixer.
The following won an Espresso-matic Machine each: No. 782 — I. Himmelblau, No. 1074 — S. Schwarz, No. 1309 — L. Mani, No. 2309 — Correrdi, No 2071 — A. Glueck, No. 1178 — R. Aronson, No. 2276 — A. Baerenbaum, No. 1023 — I. Blum. NECA Gift parcles of IL5 each, were won by: No. 516 — A. Cohen, No. 724 — Z. Ring, No. 791 — A. Babalul, No. 1148 — R. Nathan, No. 1705 — R. Liebmann, No. 1139 — Samet, No. 1182 — A. Rosenach, No. 2077 — S. Limor, No. 695 — S. Liebmann, No. 1045 — C. Neuhaus, No. 1150 — R. Sibli, No. 1434 — G. Silberberg, No. 1051 — M. Stotski, No. 1167 — I. Tanenzap, No. 568 — A. Salomons, No. 1766 — R. Richter, No. 746 — C. Rabeau, No. 1813 — H. Eden, No. 1247 — R. Weiss, No. 2261 — L. Silbermann.
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The ideal household help, three times as effective and economical as ordinary laundry soap.
First rate — as are all NECA Products!

Economic News from Abroad

French Cars to U.S.

● French car manufacturers are joining efforts in an attempt to cut further in on the American market. The lead has come from the State-owned Renault works, manufacturer of the highly successful Dauphine, also assembled in Israel and less than three years off the drawing boards. Renault has signed an agreement giving Peugeot complete access to the sales and servicing facilities of its 800 agencies all over the U.S.

Without Renault's help, it might have taken Peugeot years to build up an effective distribution network in America. The French manufacturers, as well as all other European makers, feel an extreme sense of urgency about selling their small cars in America before U.S. companies introduce similar models of their own.

The Dauphine's popularity in America has exceeded the most optimistic French expectations, and Renault believes that it will be able to double its 1957 sales of 24,000 which is more than four times the total of all French cars sold in America in 1955.

New Taxes for Ceylon

● Major changes in Ceylon's taxation structure were announced in the Finance Minister's budget speech last month. They include new taxes on net wealth, personal consumption, expenditure and gifts, and the inclusion of capital gains in income for tax purposes. The present dual taxation of companies' income and profits will be replaced by a uniform tax on profits, and many deductible allowances will be cancelled. Import duties on many luxury goods including cars, are being raised to a prohibitive level. The Finance Minister, who said that the new taxes would yield Rs.20m. of additional revenue this coming year and more when fully operative, also announced that he was negotiating for about $42m. in foreign aid, probably from the U.S. and Canada.

Russia Hires Finns

● The Soviet Ambassador to Helsinki has notified the Finnish President that the Soviet Union is ready to engage Finnish labour for the building of a power station near Murmansk and pay for the labour with exports to Finland. The project, to be in the hands of a Finnish contractor, would provide jobs for about 2,500 workers over the next five years. The U.S.S.R. has already proposed direct agreements between Finland and the Leningrad Economic Council. The projects to be financed by the 400m. to 500m. roubles of credit promised to the Finnish President in Moscow may be instrumental in advancing Finland's economy still further.

Japanese Industrial 'Copies'

● The Japanese Government expanding its fight against the piracy of foreign designs by Japanese manufacturers, has just held in Tokyo an exhibition of Japanese products and the foreign designs from which they were copied. The show, the first of its kind ever held, was intended to demonstrate to the Japanese public that many foreign charges of "piracy" were justified. One of the 71 items was a German motorcycle and a Japanese copy on which even the trade mark was almost the same. Also on display was a Japanese Yashicaflex camera, which, the sponsors said, had been copied from the German Rolleiflex—at present the object of a law suit filed in New York by the American agents of Rolleiflex.

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY AUGUST 8, 1958

FORCED by the present emergency to seek new revenue, the Government has sought methods that would obviate the introduction of such unpopular measures as the Defence Levy.

IMPORTS AND NEW TAXES

The first was an increase in the excise on cigarettes, liquor, kitchen gas and gas ranges. The second was the simultaneous announcement, by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, that it was extending its import liberalization programme to cover roughly two-thirds of Israel's raw material imports as against 35 to 40 per cent at present.

The excise on the four consumer items was planned very carefully, with one eye on generating the maximum revenue — an estimated IL.7m. or IL8m. annually—and the other on the cost-of-living index. The price of the cheapest cigarette brands, the principal ones that are included in c-o-l calculations, was reduced by 50 pruta, which is expected to bring the index down by two points. By increasing the price of the higher grades of tobacco, on the other hand, the Treasury is preparing in advance for their inclusion in the new index that is to be introduced at the beginning of 1959 — since the item will enter the base index at a higher price, it cannot raise the index unless the price is increased again.

The basic idea behind the extension of the import liberalization programme is equally plain. The manufacturer who imports his raw materials at the present rate of exchange and sells his goods to the domestic consumer makes a large profit on the difference between the official value of the Israel pound and its actual purchasing power. Now a levy will be imposed on the imports, and if it is worked out carefully, it should mop up the abnormal margin of profit. Theoretically at least, this should neither raise the price to the consumer nor increase the amount of foreign currency that is required to buy the raw materials, but at the same time it should boost government revenue.

The liberalization of licences is a salutary step. It breaks what was, in effect, a cartel of a limited number of importers who made abnormal profits and gives everyone the opportunity to import at the higher rate. There is no doubt that the Ministry will be subjected, as it was in previous cases, to strong pressure to reduce the new levies. If it does give in now that it has liberalized imports this will produce abnormal profits for everyone, foreign currency expenditure will increase and the government will not have obtained the revenue it so sorely needs.

There is very likely to be a sharp temporary increase of imports and thus of foreign currency expenditure because importers may suspect that the Ministry will not be firm enough to uphold the new policy. This should not worry the authorities unduly as at the moment our foreign currency reserves are large enough to permit us this "luxury." Once the importers are convinced that the government means business they will soon fall back to buying only what they need. In the meantime, they will have built up stocks, which is not altogether a bad thing in time of emergency.

The newly liberalized imports include a number of items that are also made in Israel and which were hitherto protected by the policy of safeguarding domestic products at all costs. This is a welcome innovation as it will force our producers to compete with foreign manufacturers — though not very tough, as the Ministry has calculated its levies on such items at the rate of IL4—5 per dollar of added value.

This is probably only the first of a series of measures designed to produce sorely needed additional revenue as it would have been over-optimistic to expect that the situation could be met entirely without imposing new taxes. This method of mopping up surplus purchasing power in areas where the emphasis tends towards luxury rather than necessity is a move in the right direction. But most important is the fact that this time the gathering of more revenue is coupled with the streamlining of policy.

View of the Ata plant in the Haifa Bay area

Ata's Problem Still Staff Costs

By a Special Correspondent

THE Ata directors' report for 1957 does not include, as yet, enough data to enable one to weigh the merits of the arguments advanced during last year's strike at the company's mills, although the management does state that the first few months of this year have shown good results, which it ascribes to "marked improvement in productivity both through increased efficiency and through a reduction in the labour force."

The year 1957 shows poor results due to the strike, which lasted from May 10 to August 25. The net profits of Ata and its subsidiaries were IL16,572 as against IL156,122 the year before. Fixed assets show an increase of IL250,000 compared with 1956. It was during 1957 that Ata installed its new yarn dyeing plant from Switzerland.

Burden of Benefits

It is interesting to note that despite the terms of the strike settlement and the continued assertion, on the part of the management, that the burden of wages and social benefits is too heavy, both pay and benefits continued to climb, increasing more than the cost-of-living index. The average labour cost per hour was 22 per cent higher in December 1957 than in December 1955 (in December 1956 it had been only 7.3 per cent higher than a year before) as against a c-o-l rise of 8.9 per cent. Social contributions, amenities and services constituted 51 per cent of total pay.

Although it is too early to assess the results of the strike, it is hard to see how the company can continue its healthy growth with such an increase in its proportional wage bill. Unless it curbs the wage spiral or succeeds in raising efficiency more than pay, Ata will not be any better off than it was when it took up the fight last May on the issue of efficiency dismissals.

Ata is our largest and probably most serious textile enterprise. It can guide and prove a great help to the quickly growing Israel textile industry — and it will also provide a test of that industry's ability to compete abroad, without which there is no justification for expanding it at such a substantial cost. This is why everyone will watch to see whether Ata succeeds in curbing its rising costs, boosting efficiency and producing on as competitive a basis as possible.

Canadian Press Kind to Israel Exhibits

HIGH praise from the press and public was accorded the Israel exhibits at two international commercial fairs held this year in Canada, it was announced this week by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman.

Israel was one of 10 countries which participated in the fair held in Montreal from May 30 to June 8 and in Vancouver from May 1 to 10.

Crossbreeding Could Produce Better Sheep

By PAUL LINK

THE experience attained in modern sheep cross-breeding could be put to good use in this country, where sheep-raising has always been an economic factor of importance.

The fat-rumped Awasi sheep that constitute the bulk of our flocks are practically the same type that is referred to in the Genesis description of how Abraham and his shepherds migrated for hundreds of miles in search of adequate pasture. There are about 200,000 head of Awasi in this country. Half are in Beduin hands, in quite a primitive condition. The other 100,000 have been highly improved through selection. Our breeders with the aid of the Ministry of Agriculture, have already succeeded in raising yields from 150 litres of milk a year to 400, which it is hoped to double, though this is by no means certain, and will require great effort.

Cheese from Awasi milk is an important item in our farm produce and the fleece of these sheep fetches quite a good price in the U.S., where it is used for carpet-making. Meat and wool, however, would be far more profitable, and the 2,400 Corriedales that have been imported for this purpose from Australia and Argentina are doing quite well. The question is whether we cannot breed such sheep ourselves without going to such remote countries. Awasi ewes could be bred with rams of the mutton and wool breeds. This would involve five years of cross-breeding. A quicker way of producing a good dual-purpose sheep would be to import Spanish Merino ewes or French Merino-Precox or Ile-de-France ewes and cross them with a few mutton rams. The latter could be brought from any distance since one ram suffices for 2,000 ewes in one season.

Merino Ewes

The best ewes for such cross-breeding would be the Merino, a light sheep that weighs the same as the Awasi (25 to 30 kg.) comes from roughly the same latitudes and is accustomed to hot and rainless summers and severe winters, with scanty pastures all year round. For wool it could be bred with Australian Merinos; for mutton, with any English breeds such as the South Down, the Dorset Horn, the Border Leicester or the Ryeland, or with the Corriedales. The long line of pedigree which distinguishes the Merino is the best guarantee of the success of such experiments in either direction.

The two French breeds mentioned above are already dual-purpose sheep which differ little from a Merino-South Down cross, for instance. They may be easier to obtain than the Spanish sheep but their adaptation is likely to prove more difficult, i.e. it will have to be seen whether they can retain their present high yields in Israel conditions.

If the import of large numbers of breeding ewes is impossible, crossbreeding ought to begin with Awasi ewes, serving them first with Merino and then with Corriedale and English rams. Merino will fix the constitution and wool quicker and better, and as soon as a certain type is formed already, other rams can be used to improve the quality of mutton.

Israel's most serious sheep-raising problem is an adequate supply of food, natural or artificial, especially during the summer months. As migration of the flocks is quite out of the question, proper care must be taken that they will not run short of food or water, yet the preparation of artificial pastures or the supply of any kind of dry forage may prove too expensive. The best results will most probably accrue from mixed farming where sheep can take advantage of stubble and other remains.

Objective View of Management

By Our Economic Correspondent

MR. Reuven Shari, who heads the Labour Relations Department at the Ministry of Labour, came out with a plea for a stronger employers association at the Technion symposium on management problems. The demand is not new: it has long been obvious that the Manufacturers Association does not pull its full weight in the formulation of economic policy. But it is significant that a Labour Ministry official should have emphasized the point and that he should be a Histadrut leader with long experience in one of the Labour Councils.

The reasons for the relative weakness of the employers' association are well known. It does not embrace all the publicly-owned enterprises in this country and does not even include all those that are privately owned. Nor has it ever been a successful counterpart to the trade unions. It was much too weak to withstand the pressure of wage claims, even if they appeared excessive. Most of its members were surprisingly content to let the trade unions have their way. If they put up a fight during negotiations about new collective agreements it was often only for show, since they were almost always able to meet wage demands or increases in social benefits by raising prices or getting preferential treatment from the Treasury. The manufacturers can hardly be blamed for this policy. It appeared to keep the wheels of the plants turning, avoided the odium of a reactionary approach to wage problems and yielded profits despite increased costs. Everybody was, of course, convinced that this best of all worlds could not continue indefinitely. But it was easy to make the most of it as long as the dream lasted.

It seems as if we have now reached a turning point in this ostrich philosophy. Owing to the activities of the Productivity Institute people Israel is becoming "management-conscious." First came the discovery that many aspects of management had to be learned, that something could be gleaned from research into job evaluation, motion and time studies, business administration and — last but not least—human relations. Now follows the realization that many, if not all, of the management problems crop up in every enterprise, and that it makes little difference whether it belongs to a private entrepreneur, the Government or the Histadrut.

It is remarkable that the Haifa symposium was one of the very few occasions on which management and economic topics were discussed outside a political context. When economic problems are debated in the Knesset the political tug-of-war colours everything and things are not much better in the economic committees. Knesset debates, moreover, suffer from the fact that there are very few private or public industrialists in the House. In the Histadrut the plant managers, especially the younger generation, try to present the management point of view at discussions but they are up against a long and glorious tradition which places the worker at the centre of the industrial picture, as well as against poor knowledge of the conditions of modern mass production among the older leaders.

Joint Discussion

Joint discussion should help to dispel the widespread notion that what is good for management must be bad for the workers. The very fact that Histadrut managers are taking a leading part in such dicussions as the Technion seminar proves that a new generation is growin up in Labour circles which wants to benefit from modern ideas and research and help streamline Histadrut plants. Their fight for reforms and profitability must have an important influence not only on the Histadrut sector but also on Government enterprises and on private investors. The time may be near when the manager of a Koor plant will fight for reform shoulder to shoulder with Ata's manager.

Management reforms will succeed only if the point is driven home that good management makes not only for better production and higher profits but also for the worker's well-being. In this respect, our attention has mainly centred on the division of the national income. As a new approach to management problems makes itself felt it will slowly be understood that money wages are not the only incentive; the more production rises, the more the worker becomes interested in his work and satisfied by his own performance. Modern production research recognizes that psychological factors influence performance as much as do lighting, temperature, layout, etc.

Big Challenge

It is a big challenge to build up enterprises that will produce profitably, yield the worker a decent wage and keep him satisfied with his work. It is all to the good that this challenge is emphasized today in our country, which must provide managers not only for existing enterprises but also for the new ones that will create additional employment.

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The Four Mountains That Go to Sea

By YA'ACOV ARDON

"HULLO Har Carmel, welcome to Bremen!" The Har Carmel is registered in Tel Aviv and arrives to load cars for the U.S. "Hullo Har Carmel, welcome to Bremen." The message came over the loudspeaker across the Weser estuary from a small riverside cafe and could be heard far up and down the stream. An alert and publicity-minded cafe owner greets every ship sailing up to Bremen port for the entertainment of his patrons and the gratification of the arriving crews.

The bridge of the Har Carmel acknowledged the salute with a blast of her foghorn. The exchange of courtesies ended with a "Thank you, Captain!" from the shore. (A seasoned Har Carmel seaman who had been to Bremen before, claimed that on a previous occasion he had heard the "Hatikva" played across the river). An hour later, less than 24 hours out of Hamburg, the ship made fast in the vast Overseas Port, her holds cleared of 14,000 tons of American coal and carefully rinsed from top to bottom to prevent any dust from marring the gleam of the small passenger cars, most of them Volkswagen, she was to load in Bremen for the U.S. Customers there are said to register for them faster than Europe can supply.

Coal Ship

The Har Carmel is one of the four 14,900-ton El Yam Company Reparations cargo ships chartered by the Hugo Stinnes concern in Germany to bring coal to Hamburg from Norfolk, Virginia, one of the largest coal ports in the Western hemisphere. The four contracts, one for each vessel, were concluded about two years ago, when the ships were still in the yards in varying stages of construction (the other three are Har Gilboa, Har Canaan and Har Tabor, and all four were delivered last year) and when other owners were cashing in on the prosperity bestowed upon the happy shipping world by the trade boom, and by the Suez crisis, preferring to employ their tonnage on profitable short-term runs.

It was the robust look of the tramp shipping market from the Korean war right through to the Suez Canal blockage that induced El Yam, a joint venture of the Israel Investment and Finance Corporation (an affiliate of the Discount Bank) and foreign investors, to order the four cargo ships. But the El Yam directors tied up their four freighters for several years with Stinnes at somewhat less than the then prevailing spot market rates, trading the easy pickings of the short-term business for storm-proof four-to-five year contracts.

They were less than a year old when the market broke. Today freight rates are at their lowest point since 1952. During the Suez Campaign it cost as much as 120 shillings to ship a ton of coal from U.S. East Coast ports to Northwest Europe. In mid-1957 the rate was down to 67 shillings. Today it is about 23 shillings, well below ships' operating costs. The peak rate for carrying grain from Gulf of Mexico ports to W. Europe was $19.25. Today it is about $4.60. This should save Israel, a substantial importer of grain, many dollars. The rates for carrying petroleum by sea have also gone down, another saving of millions for Israel. The price of old ships too has sunk to unprecedented lows. At the end of 1956 American Liberty ships still fetched £650,000. Today they can be had for a fifth of that.

At such rates most tramp shipowners cannot even recover their operating expenses. Some seven million tons have been laid up, and in the ports of Europe and the U.S. freighters of all sizes and ages are lying in long lines, their boilers cold and still. But laying up their ships often costs the owners even more than running them at a loss. This they do, as long as they can afford it, in the hope of surviving until a new wave of prosperity. Meanwhile the shipyards' order books grow thinner. Low shipbuilding rates have entirely failed to stimulate demand.

World Slump

There are several reasons for the catastrophic slump. One is the slowdown in the rapid expansion of the Western economies following Marshall aid. World trade in general, has also been growing much lower lately than the five or six per cent per year experts had forecast. In some commodities, domestic production has supplanted imports.

A third and weighty cause is the declining trend of many staple commodity prices. Buyers, expecting further drops, delay their orders as much as possible for fear their competitors might strike a better bargain next week.

The fact that supply is much more steady and less elastic in the short run than demand also goes for shipping itself. Once a ship is built, she stays on the supply side of the market for a working life of 20—25 years. The Suez Canal blockage in 1956 and the need to carry cargoes on the much longer route around Africa not only brought much reserve and over-aged tonnage back to active service, but encouraged new building.

Since the end of World War II shipyards everywhere have been turning out new vessels at top speed. Five million tons of new merchant shipping takes to sea every year. No wonder that trade journals publish gloomy columns. No one knows when and how demand will recover. The current Middle East imbroglio has had no effect whatever on the charter market.

In the highly competitive market, it is the owner with the lowest operating costs that survives the slump best. In this respect, Israel shipping is handicapped by high costs and a low exchange rate for the dollars it earns. At the present conversion of IL1.800 for a dollar of added value it is merely a question of time, when it will be throttled by the loop of declining incomes and mounting costs.

Stocks and Commodities

Friendly Tone in Tel Aviv

THE general atmosphere on the Tel Aviv stock market this week was friendly with a firm undertone in the linked bonds section. Although the recent increase in excise taxes appears not to touch the C.o.l. index directly, it nevertheless may have spurred some demand for index-linked bonds. Tavei Dollar, on the other hand, were somewhat lower, with turnover restricted. 6½ per cent Palestine Electric bonds, first issue, were temporarily struck off the list in expectation of the second drawing.

In the industrial equities section, Ata and Kurdaneh were slightly lower while Assis gained four points during the week. Palestine Potash and Meller Textile were also harder.

On the "curb" the prices of the Housing Loan Savings Bonds were generally lower, increasing the yield on these bonds. I.O.P. shares were slightly better at around IL3.—

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics' Securities Index just published, the July 1958 index for linked bonds stood at 313.38 as against an average 294.95 for the year 1957 — while the index for ordinary shares stood at 150.17 in July as against an average of 161.87 for the year 1957 (1950=100).

Margin Raised in New York

AFTER an almost continuous advance assisted by favourable business news and inflationary pressure, Wall Street reacted on Tuesday as a result of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's raising trading margins for stocks from 50 to 70 per cent. In the afternoon, however, the stock market succeeded in eradicating a large part of the losses.

The Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 506.95 on Tuesday (after 510.33) as against 502.81 a week before. The respective index for 20 Rails was 132.96 after 134.10 as against 131.80 last week.

London Continues Firm

THE markets in London were quiet but firm, with interest largely concentrated on hire purchase. Wall Street leadership helped sentiment, while the announcement of the dollar and gold reserve figures brought some more confidence to the market. Despite the unsettling influence of the Middle East upheaval last month, sterling area gold and dollar reserves gained $8m. in July, reaching $3084m. after $56m. had been paid out to the European Payments Union.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 74.4 as against 74.1 last week and for Industrials 209 as against 208.7, and Kaffirs were 73.4 as against 73.1

Coppers Strong in Easier Commodities Market

THE price of copper in London reached its highest since last August, on continental demand. Cash copper was quoted at £210 per ton. Elsewhere on the London Metal Exchange and in the New York Commodities Market, prices were lower.

Reuter's Daily Index for U.K. Commodities was 417.1 on August 1 as against 418.2 last week and 425.7 two weeks ago. In New York, the Dow Jones Commodities futures index stood at 155.86 as against 156.63 last week. It is interesting to note that while this index advanced from 146.53 to 179.54 in the first two months of the Korean war, during the current Middle East crisis no similar advance was noticed, probably on account of the huge stockpiles at the disposal of the U.S. Government.

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TOURISM UP 50% DURING JUNE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE number of tourists entering Israel during July rose by 50 per cent over June to stand at 9,519, according to provisional figures issued by the Ministry of Interior.

During July, 6,947 tourists left the country (3,945 last July), and 1,643 immigrants (5,097 last July) arrived. The number of persons leaving Israel with the avowed intention of emigrating was 646 (870 last July). In all, 8,771 Israel residents went abroad (7,584 last July), and 3,310 (2,784 last July) returned.

Ceramics School Opens at Ein Hod

THE American Ambassador, Mr. Edward M. Lawson, participated on Wednesday in the dedication of the School of Ceramics in the Ein Hod artists' village. The sum of IL10,000 was contributed from Information Media Guarantee funds towards the completion of the school which was sponsored by the American Bnai Zion Foundation Inc.

The school was established as a tribute to the late Mrs. Minette M. Fisher, the wife of the Executive Director of the Jewish National Fund, Mr. Mendel M. Fisher, now visiting Israel. It is intended to support and encourage painters, sculptors and other artists.

Shipbuilding Hits World High

APART from China and Russia, for which no figures are available, 1,651 steam and motorships of 10,133,497 ton gross are under construction throughout the world, the highest figure ever recorded, according to a report by Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the second quarter of 1958. Of the total, just over 4,000,000 tons are being constructed for foreign accounts: 20.4 per cent in Japan, despite a decline of orders still in the lead; 14.5 per cent in Germany; 10.7 in Italy; 9.5 in the U.S.; 9.3 in the Netherlands; 8.5 in Britain and 8.1 in Sweden.

Oil tankers under construction throughout the world amount to 359 ships of 5,257,975 tons gross, 206,173 tons more than in the previous quarter and 51.9 per cent of the total tonnage under construction. The leading builders are Britain (1,100,000 tons), Japan (757,493), the U.S. (710,450) and Italy (590,618).

On the other hand, "The Motorship," a British publication, calculates (July issue) that orders for well over 3,000,000 tons deadweight have been cancelled throughout the whole world since January 1, "but the arithmetical calculation which would thereby show that there is about four years' work in the world's shipyards as a whole should not give rise to too much optimism. There are circumstances which could cause the situation to deteriorate rapidly."

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Our Educationcl System: Time for Reform

Fulbright Scholars Find Teaching Depersonalised, Matric Exams Unscientific

By J. S. BENTWICH

"A STUDY OF SOME ASPECTS OF EDUCATION IN ISRAEL." By Richard J. Bernstein and Morris E. Eson. Jerusalem, 1958 (stencil)

TWO young Fulbright scholars — Prof Bernstein of Yale and Prof. Eson of S.U.N.Y., Albany — have spent 1957-58 studying the system of education in Israel. Their Report is one of the most stimulating contributions to educational thought in this country of recent years.

The Report is divided into two sections. Chapters One to Three deal mainly with the recruitment and training of teachers; Chapter Four to Six with the curriculum and examinations of secondary schools.

Chapter One, "The Context of Israel Education," traces, in broad outline, the changes in what one might call the "climate" of education since the establishment of the State. Previously, under the Mandate, in spite of many handicaps — lack of funds, lack of buildings, lack of books — the spirit of education was high. "The most outstanding feature... was the high quality and status of the teachers. They were part of a selective group which had decided to settle in Palestine. For many, education was not merely a vocation, but a calling."

The administration of education helped also to develop the teachers' interest in their work. The Trend system, with all its faults, nevertheless kept teachers alive. "Thinking about the nature and goals of education was stimulated by the very existence of differences." The financial weakness of the Va'ad Leumi was even a source of strength. The main responsibility (about 80 per cent of the total budget) was devolved onto the Local Authorities, who accordingly took an active interest in education and helped their teachers to develop new ideas and put them into effect.

Teachers' Status Declined

Since the establishment of the State, however, "the history of education has been one of increasing centralization of administration — accompanied by an increasing depersonalization of education." As a consequence, "the status of the teacher, especially the elementary school teacher, has declined. Many of the better youth do not seriously consider entering the teaching profession." And although Israel education can point to many positive achievements,

"many of the best features... are the direct result of past creative efforts... Under the surface, there is a growing vacuum of educational talent. To accept this trend as a process of normalization seems to us a mistake. Normalization is an ambiguous term which can disguise what is frequently a tendency towards mediocrity. The basic problem confronting Israel education is to change the direction of this dominant tendency. This means that deliberate bold steps must be taken to attract the talented youth to the field of education, to replenish resources of the past which are now being exhausted."

In the next two chapters, suggestions are made as to how this should be done.

First of all, much more must be done to activate the existing teachers and to give them more interest in their work. They should be encouraged to try out improvements in the curricula and teaching methods, and to co-operate in research. There are plenty of teachers both qualified and willing to give their time and energy to projects of this kind. (Even so-called "unqualified" teachers could profit thereby.) The potential is there, but it is not utilised — because of over-centralization and specialization.

The Ministry has been concerned mainly with administration, and has left research to the University. But the University has done very little in the way of research (beyond a few studies on the education of immigrants); it is not in contact with the schools. The training colleges have concentrated on the actual training of their students; research they have regarded as outside their province. The first thing, then, is for the University and the training colleges to engage in research, to help teachers to try out new experiments, and to evaluate them.

Secondly, a more serious attempt must be made to attract and train better recruits to the teaching profession. The reason why young people are not attracted at present — men especially; over 90 per cent of the students are women — is not so much a matter of salary as of status; and that is due, to no small extent, to the low standard of the training colleges. The college teachers are not to be blamed; they are mostly engaged part-time, and they have no time for original work. But the consequence is that

"morale is low among the faculty, and this frequently affects the morale of the students. The Teachers' Training-Colleges are the weakest link in Israel education... They are the source of a chain reaction which will lower the quality of the entire system."

The Report suggests selecting a few colleges and building them up to serve as models for the rest. The faculty and the students should be carefully selected. The teachers should have time for research, and the students time for independent study. The course — for some of the students at least — should be lengthened to 3 years, to enable them to teach in the higher grades of the elementary school (or in the intermediate secondary school now under discussion). Such a course should ultimately qualify for a B.A. degree.

Needs of Youth

Chapter Four is entitled: "Adaptation of Curriculum to Needs of Youth." The secondary schools are at present divided into three categories — academic, vocational and agricultural. But there is a large section of the youth — perhaps even the majority — who do not fit into any of those three specialized categories: they need a much more general curriculum, and with less formal requirements. At present they normally go to schools of the academic type, but either drop out or fail in the examinations; this is bad for them and bad for the schools. The Report recommends the establishment of a General Side (*Me'gama klalit*) for these students, not linked to the matriculation examination, at all events not in its present form, and emphasizing understanding and appreciation of science, literature and the arts, and their application to life, rather than specific skills; the curriculum of the kibbutz schools, which are non-selective and do not aim at higher studies, may serve as a basis for discussion.

The establishment of a General Side will not lower standards: on the contrary, by supplying the needs of non-academic students, it will make it possible for the existing Humanist and Realist Sides to concentrate on students who are qualified for academic studies, and to reach higher standards than heretofore.

Chapter Five discusses the matriculation examinations themselves. A school should normally have clear objectives; and the examination should measure the degree in which they have been attained. But in Israel

"these three factors, objectives, curriculum and evaluation, are at several points not organically related."

The examinations are the weakest link. Their reliability is doubtful — that of the oral examinations in particular. There are great differences of standard among the various subjects. The validity is open to question. Finally there is

The education of immigrant children was the only aspect of Israel education that received unstudied praise in the educational study reviewed above. Youth Aliya children are seen here being taught through the project method at Hadassim.

reason to fear that the examinations have a bad effect on curricula and teaching methods. They prevent flexibility. "The present emphasis in most examinations is on specific facts."

"If the examinations would emphasize the skills in evaluating a course of action in a situation not previously met, interpretation of a selection from literature not previously analyzed, the demonstration of a scientific attitude in various settings, and so on, the teacher might then select the content and adopt the methodologies which will lead to these accomplishments."

It is therefore suggested, first, that a thorough research be made into the examinations as at present conducted; secondly, that a General Studies examination be developed, similar to that of the Joint Matriculation Board in England; in course of time this may replace the present examination.

A short final chapter discusses "The Education of Immigrant Children." Here great achievements have been made; and they are cited chiefly in order to emphasize that "a similar attitude to other pressing issues in education would produce similarly heartening results."

Vital Issues

WHILE one may not agree with the Report in *toto*, there is no doubt that the authors, in their selection of topics and in their treatment of them, have sensed the most vital issues of education in Israel today. The failure of education to attract the better students, men especially, is a danger symptom; to regard it as "normal" is just blindness — or laziness. And in assigning this failure primarily to the depersonalization of education, the authors have put their finger on the root of the disease. Who wants to be a teacher, if a teacher is to be merely a clerk, not a personality with ideas and ideals of his own. And if a teacher has no personality, can he educate?

Training Colleges

The author's suggestions for remedy are also in the right direction: model training colleges, for example. That was the idea of Dinur and Rieger when they reorganized the Beit Hakerem College in 1952 as part of the School of Education of the University, with a three-year course culminating in a B.Ed. degree. That idea has been followed to this day, though with certain changes. In 1956 it was decided that the three-year course should be conducted in the University itself; and students were accepted only after completion of military service. The experiment has been successful; the number of students indeed small (partly from lack of publicity), but the quality high. The recent decision to discontinue the course next year is a retrograde step. It is proposed indeed to institute a two-year course for existing teachers. But, as the Report indicates, this is not a substitute: it will not help to attract a new type of student to the teaching profession. There is no doubt that the authors' recommendation to institute model colleges, with three-year courses for selected students and with selected staff, will ultimately have to be implemented.

Their suggestion with regard to secondary education, and the matriculation examinations in particular, are also in the right direction. The examinations in their present form are unscientific; they do not measure what they purport to measure; and they are having a deadening effect on the schools. To begin with, by imposing uniform syllabus in all schools, they are a main instrument of depersonalization. Further, they hamstring the efforts that the school may still make towards educating, and not merely teaching, its students. The teachers may aim at high ideals, but the student thinks only of the examination; if he has good marks in Hebrew, English, Maths, etc., that is all that the State requires of him. A General Studies examination would certainly be an improvement; but one wonders whether this is enough. The "Eight-Year Study" quoted by the authors showed that, in well-conducted schools, one can do without examinations, and rely on school records alone, without fear of standards being lowered thereby; on the contrary, the schools selected in the Study were thus stimulated to try out new ideas, and the students turned out better, both in intellectual attainments and in all-round development.

Radical Reforms

The chief criticism of the Report, indeed, is that the suggested remedies, although in the right direction, do not go far enough; they are not proportionate to the disease. Depersonalization and "normalization" can be fought only by radical reforms, on the whole front, not just a few model training colleges and an improved matriculation exam. Experimentation should be going on in all schools, not just a few selected by the University and some training colleges. Schools should function for the whole day; then teachers might be able to educate, instead of being degraded to be mere imparters of knowledge. Not can one ignore such factors as large classes, poor equipment and poor pay, all of which prevent the average teacher from giving his best, force him back on mechanical methods, and so contribute to the unattractiveness of the profession. Of course, such reforms will cost money; but if it were realised that a falling-off in education is a danger not less serious than a falling-off in agriculture or industry, then the money would be found.

A second criticism of the Report is that it appears to be addressed only to the Government and the University. Depersonalization cannot be fought only from above; must the teacher wait to be "activated"? It has been said that: "Liberty is won: it is never granted." If there are teachers who are still alive to the issue, who see the danger of depersonalization, they must fight it from below. When the "State Education Law" was enacted in 1953, there was a group of teachers who suggested forming an "Educators Movement" (*Tsu'ot Mehankhim*) to serve as a focus for personal initiative and voluntary effort, without which true education is impossible. The Movement was suspected — perhaps rightly — of party affiliations, and was banned by the Government. But now that the Trend system is no longer a live issue, perhaps such a movement, freed of politics, could be revived? It will not be easy; members will have to give time and energy beyond what is required of them by the Government or by the Histadrut. But a few such teachers may have an influence, out of proportion to their numbers, in creating a new "climate." They may also be a means of "infecting" students of secondary schools to devote themselves to education, as an ideal hot less worthy than agriculture. Thus a positive chain-reaction may be initiated.

These comments on the limitations of the Report are not to be construed as any reflection on the authors themselves. They did not attempt to study the whole field of education in Israel, but concentrated on the two problems which they felt to be most vital.

At all events, it is hoped that the Report will be published in Hebrew in order to reach a wider public, including the teachers as a whole. Meanwhile the authors are to be thanked for having rendered us good service. Now it is up to us to make use of it.

New Zionist Orientation in Britain Aims at Students

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE presence of representatives of London Jewish social clubs at the recent World Conference of Jewish Youth in Jerusalem came as a pleasant surprise to those who had always regarded these clubs as assimilationist and social marital marts. That the members of the Brady Street Boys Club came here from the East End of London will bring a glow of satisfaction to the many veteran Zionist youth workers who tried in vain to penetrate this former stronghold of Jewish working class apathy to the Jewish national revival.

Encouraging such youngsters to come to Israel and see for themselves is only part of the summer programme of the Jewish Agency's London office. Under the active direction of Dr. S. Levenberg many such projects are being instituted to arouse the interest of Anglo-Jewish youth in Israel. They include a stay at the six-week Summer Institute for 160 students; a month-long stay at a kibbutz for 35 students; and summer work programmes for 31 more.

This new orientation to Jewish youth in Great Britain, with its stress on the student body which comprises the majority of the community's younger generation, is to the credit of such leaders as Dr. Levenberg.

Full employment, excellent educational facilities and a settled native Jewish community have emptied of content the old ideas which had inspired the British Zionist movement — especially during the Bevin era. Nowadays, with British Zionism a fashionable movement, taking pride of place in the drawing rooms of St. Johns Wood and other areas of upper suburbia, its set patterns — mainly philanthropic — no longer have the same dynamic attraction for youth as in former years.

Nowadays, Zionist leaders such as Mr. Woolf Perry see the future in personal contact with Israel, of which the above mentioned schemes are only a sample and in the Hebrew Day School movement. Three of these day schools operate in London, one in Leeds and one in Manchester. A secondary school is soon to open in London. All these institutions teach Hebrew as a living language and inspire the curriculum with their own form of "Jewish Consciousness." It is hoped that these basic educational institutions will raise for Anglo-Jewry a cadre of leaders who are conscious of their Judaism.

The Zionist youth movements, now highly respectable, remain set in obsolete patterns. Veteran members of such movements as Habonim visiting their centres again after ten years will find little that is new. The same maps and slogans of "Back to the Land" span the walls, and the same type of intensely bespectacled young *madrich*, wearing an open blue shirt for ideological reasons, greets one at the door.

Appointing Emissaries

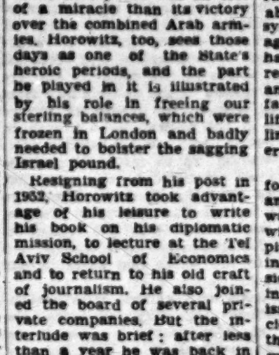
On the other hand, Habonim for example has tempered its antagonism to University training for members, which used to make many young enthusiasts drop out of college in their last years to the horror of their families and their own personal remorse in later years.

What has not changed is the method of appointing emissaries to the youth movements. Habonim can be reckoned lucky, for it received an alert person in the form of Israel Avidor of Kfar Hanassi who once headed French Habonim and, together with his wife Rachel, a former head of English Habonim, can be said to have some understanding of the English community.

The Jerusalem office of the Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Jewish Agency usually sends head emissaries on its own responsibility and makes the appointments, based on a party key, in keeping with the tastes and demands of the party concerned. At present, it has appointed Mr. Meir Ayali, a schoolteacher from Kibbutz Yifat in Emek Jezreel, to head its emissaries and, therefore, Zionist Youth education, in Great Britain. Mr. Ayali confronts grave difficulties in his early adjustment to London. Possessing little English, he finds his Polish background and total lack of previous contact with English-speaking youth great drawbacks to his work.

PERSONALITY PROFILE

DAVID HOROWITZ



WHEN David Horowitz came to this country in 1930, at the age of 31, he did not imagine that he would one day be the first Governor of the Bank of Israel. He went straight to Kibbutz Beit Alpha, which was then being founded by a group of young idealists who had shaken from their feet the dust of an old and, for them, guilty world and set out to solve the Jewish question and their social problem simultaneously.

Horowitz was born in Drohobycz, Poland's oil centre, where his father was an oil merchant and producer. His family moved on to Lwow and Vienna, where the boy went to high school. Horowitz likes to reminisce about the time he helped make both ends meet at home by selling newspapers. The continuation, however, was not like a Horatio Alger success story.

After a stint at Beit Alpha, Horowitz went on to the Gdud Avoda, the workers' groups organised by the labour movement to carry out difficult projects. For a time his gang was posted in Jerusalem and their leaky tents were pitched where the stone building of the Jewish Agency stands today.

Married and with a baby son, Horowitz moved to Tel Aviv in 1928. He earned his living as a free-lancer for the Hebrew press, but his interest in economics was strong. At the age of 14 he had started reading up on the subject, and now he gave himself a thorough grounding in it, along with English, philosophy and psychoanalysis. Although he joined no political party, he continued to lean to socialism and to this day he is at pains to formulate every policy he advocates in a form that marks it as progressive.

• • •

STRUGGLING along by free-lancing came to an end when Horowitz became secretary of the American Economic Committee for Palestine. The three years he spent at this post acquainted him intimately with the structure of the country's economy, which was then grafting a Jewish sector on a primitive Arab base. He came into contact with the leading Jewish figures and with Mandatory administrators.

It was thus an easy transition to the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency in 1935, where Horowitz's chance to influence developments in the Jewish sector also prepared the way for political activity that grew in intensity during the war, when this country became an important supply centre as well as a vital base. The emphasis was on production. Jewish industry was still in its infancy but had enough initiative and skill to grasp the opportunity and expand rapidly. Horowitz cooperated with the Mandatory authorities and the Jewish producers to speed this development.

Between 1945 and 1948, when all the talents of the Yishuv were recruited to prepare the fight which ended in the U.N. partition decision, Horowitz was a diplomat. This period, which he regards as one of the highlights of his career, gave him ample opportunity to exercise his skill in debate, in adjusting to circumstances and in making converts and friends for the Zionist cause.

When the state was born and its civil service cadres were being hammered out, Horowitz, who had worked for years in the Jewish Agency with Eliezer Kaplan, was the natural choice to be Director-General of the Ministry of Finance headed by Kaplan.

Horowitz was soon deep in the financial problems of a new country that desperately had to find the money for a new army and civil service as well as the absorption of 200,000 immigrants a year — with no American grant-in-aid and no German Reparations. Sometimes wheat reserves were down to two weeks.

For those in the know, Israel's financial survival in those first years was no less of a miracle than its victory over the combined Arab armies. Horowitz, too, sees those days as one of the State's heroic periods, and the part he played in it is illustrated by his role in freeing our sterling balances, which were frozen in London and badly needed to bolster the sagging Israel pound.

Resigning from his post in 1952, Horowitz took advantage of his leisure to write his book on his diplomatic mission, to lecture at the Tel Aviv School of Economics and to return to his old craft of journalism. He also joined the board of several private companies. But the interlude was brief; after less than a year he was back in public service, busy preparing the establishment of the Bank of Israel, which he has headed since.

• • •

THE suggestion to create a state bank was opposed at the time by a number of Israelis who maintained that the existing banks had performed the task of developing the economy satisfactorily and that if any additional functions were required they could be imposed on the Bank Leumi, which had taken on public assignments before. However, the viewpoint prevailed that a modern industrialized economy requires keeping the functions of a state bank apart from those of commercial banks and that Israel would soon be considered a developed country.

Today, the Bank of Israel has been accepted as a factor in the state's economic life, and the technical problems of its organization have been mastered fairly well. Its research department, staffed by young people of whom many are Hebrew University graduates, publishes economic surveys that are respected for their reliability and our economists always hungry for up-to-date information, may criticize details here and there but look forward to them with anticipation.

Bankers too admit readily that the Bank has been a success, although they warn that the dividing line between a state institution and commercial enterprises must be carefully observed in banking, to the mutual benefit of both; and they are also somewhat uneasy over the centralistic trend at the Bank, which is not content with laying down principles but insists on minute control of banking operations.

It is the duty of the Governor of the Bank of Israel to warn the government of dangers of inflation. Horowitz has done so time and again, analysing economic trends, although his reports, well-grounded though they be, no longer appear to be received with quite as much interest as in the past. This may be due to the complacency of the public, which has been warned of inflation time and again but finds itself nevertheless living and making money happily amidst this danger. Perhaps it is because the warnings were repeated too often that Mr. Horowitz's fate seems to recall that of the shepherd who cried wolf too often.

• • •

DAVID Horowitz has played a decisive role in Israel's economy ever since he introduced the "New Economic Policy" in 1951, when he convinced a reluctant public that the artificial low rate for the dollar had to be abolished, that the cost-plus system that had been encouraged during the war effort had to give way to more realistic economic appraisals, and that we should generally face the economic facts of life. He has followed this line ever since, but has never been wholly free to do so.

His official position has forced him to tread warily and define his policies in a way that would not clash with those of people in high places. His irritation at having to take all this into consideration comes out clearly in his last book on economic issues, in which he makes it clear, publicly perhaps for the first time, that he agrees with much of the criticism that has lately been levelled at official policy and at the trade unions.

For in contrast to many of our labour leaders, Horowitz has changed his economic views during the past 25 years. He still looks upon himself as a socialist but likes to cite such British Labour rebels as Lewis to prove his point, and he has taken a leaf out of American fiscal theory to fight inflation.

Although he constantly complains that he is overworked, Horowitz will admit that he gets a huge satisfaction out of his job. He has been allowed to remain true to his great love, economics, and to dabble in politics, which he enjoys as a player likes his chessboard. As for being overworked, he would not know how to lead a leisurely life.

GERDA LUFT

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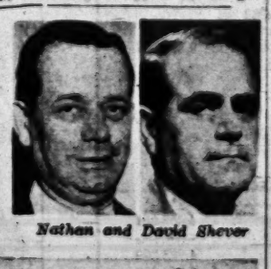
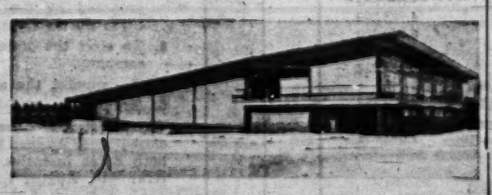
Beersheba Gets Community Centre On U.S. Pattern

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter



Nathan and David Shever



The new Shever Community Centre, Beersheba.

BEERSHEBA, with a population of 40,000 and still growing fast, is a live illustration of where east, west, ancient and modern meet. Fostering this aim further will be the Shever Community Centre, the town's own "Beit Ha'am" that was formally opened yesterday.

The IL450,000 two-storey Centre includes a 350-seat auditorium for film shows, concerts and lectures; reading, recreation and music rooms; and the "Israel-America" lecture hall. One upstairs corner is occupied by the Government Tourist Corporation office, staffed by the Municipality.

A rich cultural programme has been planned with the object of attracting as varied groups as possible. The comfortable small music room will encourage "good listening" and musical appreciation. Recorded concerts will be a regular feature. An exhibition of Israel art opened yesterday: the paintings were brought to the Negev capital from museums in other parts of the country. Afternoon and evening classes in arts and crafts are another activity for the very near future.

The swimming pool, 33 metres by 20, is open from seven in the morning till midnight throughout the week. At night it is illuminated by fluorescent light, its water, which comes from wells and the Yarkon River, is changed every two days, the flow-off going for irrigation.

Another pride of the Centre is its excellent *kosher* restaurant, which compares favourably with any in Tel Aviv for service, hard and soft drinks and wholesale food at reasonable prices. It is run by Mrs. Eva Treitel.

Oasis in Desert

The Centre is situated in Beersheba's five year old "Gimmel" area. It neighbours the Municipal library with its green lawns and the modern Keren Cinema where the eucalyptus and palm trees have nearly grown to its size and is opposite the Arid Zone Research station and the anti-tuberculosis clinic. With water sprinklers playing overtime, this large group of public buildings promises quickly to become a green oasis of the desert.

The architecture of the Centre, by Tel Aviv's Rechter and Zarhy firm, seems suited specifically to Beersheba and its wide open spaces. The grey concrete of the U-shaped building, which faces the windy northwest, blends easily with the beige of the Negev. A modernistic touch of contrast is provided by opaque turquoise squares in the walls, the orange verandas and lemon-coloured curtains. The window doors around most of the house give it an airy look. The Centre was completed in 18 months by Solel Boneh.

It was the Nathan and David Shever families, industrialists of St. Louis, Missouri, who donated the first $100,000 towards the Centre. The America-Israel Cultural Foundation added IL70,000 and the Beersheba Municipality financed the rest. Mr. Gershon Amitay is the Centre's director.

Beduin at Bar

Besides the aesthetic charm of this building and its sparkling pool, the Shevers can take satisfaction in the fact that it will play its role in the truest international tradition of community centres. Already, you may find Beduin sipping espresso coffee at the bar — a development said by sociologists to be a sure sign of the tribes' advance into the 1950's — and it may not be very many years before the Negev Beduin girl dives into the water together with her Beersheba schoolmates.

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Directors' Report for the Year 1957

(This report is based, unless otherwise stated, on consolidated figures of "Ata" and its subsidiaries "Kurdaneh," "Teta" and "Ma'aragoth")

When our last report was placed before the shareholders, the strike which had started on May 19, 1957, was still continuing. An agreement ending it was reached on August 18, and work was resumed on August 25.

The last sentence of our 1956 report read:

"We believe, however, that the position is not without hope; that there are signs of an awareness of the necessity of change. We cannot disregard the speech of the Prime Minister at the Mapai Convention dealing with efficiency and other pronouncements made by various Ministers on wages, working conditions and the necessity to export. If they are prepared to see that their words are translated into reality, then there is a future for Ata, its workers and shareholders."

We feel that the agreement ending the strike justified the hopes there expressed.

This agreement, by the fact that the parties to it are Ata and the Executive of the Histadrut to the exclusion of the Haifa Labour Council, acknowledges that the all important matter of labour relations in a large enterprise such as ours cannot be left in the hands of a parochial body whose outlook must of necessity be too narrow to understand the wider problems involved in the development of internationally competitive industry in Israel.

On the procedure for dismissals, considering the impasse reached under the old agreement, definite progress has been made. The management is to decide the number of workers who become surplus through a reduction of work. Reduction of work is defined to cover reduction brought about through rationalization and technical changes. In deciding the names of the workers who are to be dismissed, the requirements of the undertaking must be taken into account as well as the length of service and the social conditions of the workers — a breach in the hoary principle: "First in, last out." A simple arbitration procedure has been set up to settle all disputes thus doing away with what amounted to the veto that the previous arrangements gave the Workers' Committee which, in the past, made it almost impossible to dismiss. Some of these changes were achieved in the agreement negotiated between the Manufacturers' Association and the Histadrut just prior to the strike and some in our agreement ending the strike.

In our last report we dealt with various misapprehensions and misrepresentations regarding efficiency dismissals as being aimed at older people. We feel it necessary to state again that, particularly in light industry, age is not a handicap to efficiency. Where, because of illness or other special reasons, a veteran's efficiency at his normal work is reduced, other work which he can perform efficiently can frequently be found for him. In a large enterprise there are always a number of jobs of minor importance in which full efficiency can be forgone without too great damage resulting. But with these qualifications, there is no escape from the principle that work must be done efficiently, that no worker is entitled to a job which he cannot perform efficiently, and that no more than the number of workers required should be retained at work.

The problem of pension has been referred to Dr. Foerder, the Chairman of the Board of the Bank Leumi, as arbitrator, and the proceedings are at present continuing before him.

During the final stage of the strike, when the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who played a large part in its settlement, intervened, we came to realise that in order to achieve worthwhile results in the field of efficiency—an improvement in labour relations by the exclusion of the Haifa Labour Council and the dismissal of surplus or inefficient workers — some financial concessions would have to be made.

The matter of the bonus was settled by a payment of IL200,000 for 1956 and IL150,000 for 1957, but thereafter it is to be related to profits.

On wages, we agreed to the payment of a lump sum of IL110,000 for the year '956/'57 to compensate in part for the increases that other industries had already given, and to a general increase of 4 per cent as from April 1, 1957.

We have agreed to the setting up of a joint production committee with purely consultative functions.

Ten further demands, some of which implied considerable financial burdens, were withdrawn by the Histadrut.

No strike pay was paid.

The usual statistical information for 1957 is as follows:

Production and Labour

MANPOWER

Total number of employees (including Kurdaneh):

End	Men	Women	Total
1955	1,233	351	1,584
1956	1,228	340	1,568
1957	1,215	325	1,540

As in previous years, our outside production employed about 500 persons.

Working hours (excluding administrative staff):

Year	Total hours paid	Hours worked	Leave, holidays, idle time
1955	3,320,000	2,939,000=88.5%	381,000=11.5%
1956	3,326,000	2,914,000=87.6%	412,000=12.4%
1957	2,368,000	2,082,000=87.9%	286,000=12.1%

The average cost per working hour set out below excludes administration, sales organization and managerial staff (including monthly-paid foremen). The figures for 1955 and 1956 have been amended accordingly.

	December 1955	December 1956	December 1957
	IL1.712=100%	IL1.837=107.3%	IL2.091=122.1%
C.o.L. index	236=100%	249=105.5%	257=108.9%

The yearly average cost per hour worked was IL2.029 as against IL2.091 in December. Its elements were the following:

	1956 IL	1957 IL	%
Basic Wages, Seniority-, Trade- and C.o.L. Allowance	1.017	1.139	100
Incentive Premiums	0.175	0.208	17.8
Social Contributions and Amenities:			
Family allowance	0.049	0.057	5.0
Compensation fund	0.061	0.074	6.5
Provident fund	0.035	0.039	3.4
Sick and sickdays fund	0.060	0.065	5.7
Equalisation fund	0.013	0.017	1.5
Recreation fund	0.020	0.022	1.9
National, civil wrongs & accident insurance	0.053	0.052	4.6
Annual leave and holidays	0.107	0.113	9.8
	0.398	0.439	38.4
Services: Canteen, medical service, contributions to workers' institutions, loss on sale of fabrics and garments at nominal prices, employees' transportation	0.169	0.198	17.4
Sundries	0.054	0.051	4.5
Total cost per hour worked	1.813	2.029	178.1

The social contributions, amenities and services thus constituted 51.2 per cent of the wages plus incentive premiums.

PRODUCTION

Year	Spinning Kilos (in 000)	Spinning Average count	Weaving (incl. outside weavers) Running metres (in 000)	Weaving (incl. outside weavers) Standard m² (in 000)
1955	1,818	21.43	8,503	9,571
1956	1,844	20.93	8,631	10,007
1957	1,338	20.93	6,179	7,201
1957*	1,886	—	8,850	10,297

*Adding-in the production lost in the strike on the assumption that it would have been in proportion to that achieved in the rest of the year.

EFFICIENCY

The figures for the current year are given as far as available in order to show the conspicuous improvement achieved since the strike.

SPINNING

(Man hours per 100 kgs. of yarn on cops)

Combed Yarns

Year		Operatives	Supervision	Auxiliary	Maintenance	Total	Average count
1956		23.334	3.306	5.996	11.154	43.850	33.56
1957	I	24.734	4.335	6.269	13.734	49.362	35.29
	II	24.053	4.022	6.274	13.968	48.317	33.90
	III	22.727	3.492	5.393	12.377	43.889	33.09
	IV	21.986	3.278	5.061	12.139	42.464	32.21
	strike						
	IX	21.421	3.218	5.159	10.182	39.980	30.94
	X	21.342	3.365	5.680	8.872	38.859	22.74
	XI	19.659	3.140	5.562	8.621	36.982	33.01
	XII	19.315	3.075	5.188	9.224	36.802	31.90
1958	I	19.331	2.984	5.031	7.973	35.319	32.92
	II	19.470	2.822	4.874	7.972	35.138	34.24
	III	19.347	2.729	4.854	7.043	33.973	34.48
	IV	19.766	2.739	5.249	7.990	35.744	33.82
	V	19.838	2.744	4.985	6.576	33.943	33.73

Carded Yarns

Year		Operatives	Supervision	Auxiliary	Maintenance	Total	Average count
1956		13.161	1.742	4.319	4.238	23.460	15.99
1957	I	13.071	1.725	4.236	4.623	23.655	15.90
	II	14.023	2.102	4.615	5.733	26.473	16.66
	III	12.885	1.793	3.606	4.641	22.925	16.04
	IV	14.142	1.793	3.797	5.252	24.984	16.44
	strike						
	IX	12.775	1.765	3.910	3.966	22.416	15.81
	X	11.913	1.579	3.732	3.208	20.432	15.38
	XI	11.308	1.575	3.743	3.566	20.192	15.22
	XII	11.172	1.564	3.471	3.587	19.794	15.36
1958	I	10.791	1.547	3.295	3.208	18.841	15.50
	II	10.570	1.403	3.171	3.329	18.473	15.68
	III	10.567	1.384	3.179	3.051	18.181	15.70
	IV	10.495	1.355	3.350	3.436	18.636	15.89
	V	10.422	1.349	3.184	2.527	17.483	15.62

The reduction in the M.H.P. for maintenance is mainly due to a curtailing of the maintenance schedule which became possible as the machines have now been brought to a satisfactory state. The general progress made since 1956, and particularly since the strike, is substantial, for, even if maintenance is excluded, the improvement from 1956 up to May 1958 was 16.3 per cent in respect of combed and 22.2 per cent in respect of carded yarn.

In weaving, which covers all operations carried out in the weaving sheds, the progress from 1956 up to May 1958 was 7.3 per cent as shown by the following table.

WEAVING

(Man hours per 100 standard square metres)

Year		Operators	Supervision	Auxiliary	Maintenance	Total
1956		1.784	0.472	0.527	0.511	3.294
1957	I	1.798	0.488	0.523	0.552	3.361
	II	1.830	0.499	0.473	0.525	3.327
	III	1.803	0.506	0.466	0.504	3.279
	IV	1.859	0.556	0.511	0.541	3.467
	strike					
	IX	1.821	0.533	0.498	0.489	3.341
	X	1.715	0.492	0.463	0.502	3.171
	XI	1.749	0.453	0.446	0.468	3.116
	XII	1.698	0.416	0.442	0.516	3.072
1958	I	1.758	0.427	0.500	0.514	3.199
	II	1.781	0.448	0.521	0.507	3.257
	III	1.757	0.437	0.469	0.537	3.200
	IV	1.681	0.435	0.439	0.526	3.081
	V	1.698	0.409	0.431	0.515	3.053

It is of interest to note that the overall improvement in spinning of 22.4 per cent was achieved as to 1/3rd by the reduction in man hours and as to 2/3rd by better utilization of available working time. In weaving the improvement was due entirely to the latter factor.

Net Sales

	1955 IL	1956 IL	1957 IL
Yarn	545,038	414,061	56,317
Fabrics	6,198,991	6,085,689	5,342,355
Garments	8,476,487	9,162,065	9,079,820
Jobbing and Sundries	1,090,979	1,490,268	587,766
	16,311,490	17,152,081	15,066,258

Export

Net proceeds f.o.b. Haifa after deducting discount and agents' commission:

	1956 $	1957 $
Bulgaria	—	2,517
Finland	74,573	—
Norway	67,242	80,320
Iceland	2,512	1,438
Sweden	106,286	94,263
Australia	161,674	76,511
Switzerland	13,560	13,111
Cyprus	2,286	353
Holland	31,390	17,049
South Africa	67,706	61,812
Kenya	14,085	11,445
Denmark	9,688	15,007
Sundries	2,097	5,377
	553,729	349,200
Local sales against foreign currency	808,516	373,014
	1,362,245	722,214
Of these: Fabrics	879,995	558,220
Garments	272,250	163,994
	1,152,245	722,214

Investments

In the course of the year the following investments were made:

	ATA IL	KURDANEH IL	TETA IL	TOTAL IL
Land	1,000	—		1,000
Buildings and building-equipment	45,849	60,966		106,815
Dwellings	20,579	—		20,579
Power, light, steam, water installations	6,154	44,781		50,935
Airconditioning, internal transport	192,872	15,279		207,851
Spinning	45,992	—		45,992
Weaving	22,927	380		23,307
Dyeing and finishing	—	441,341		441,341
Tailoring	1,010	—		1,010
Workshops	—	13,096		13,096
Offices and stores	28,509	4,469	39,696	72,674
	364,892	580,312	39,696	984,600

In the consolidated Balance Sheet the fixed assets show an increase as against 1956 of IL248,408. By adding back depreciation of IL795,495 and deducting the increase of IL59,305 in the advances to suppliers of fixed assets, the above figure is arrived at.

The largest single item of the investments applies to dyeing and finishing, mainly to the new yarn dyeing plant from Switzerland. It was successfully put into operation at the beginning of this year. It has enabled us to shift a substantial part of our weaving programme over to coloured woven fabrics which is of particular importance for export. Thereby also additional piece dyeing capacity is set free. After that we shall still be able to do yarn-dyeing for others.

Financing

Stocks of cotton and auxiliary materials were, as in 1956, financed by specific loans and credits. This applied to capital expenditure to the extent of 60 per cent, the balance of 40 per cent having been financed by our own means.

The liquidity position remained basically unchanged as the following figures show:

	1956 IL		1957 IL	
Current assets		9,505,000		9,667,000
Short-term liabilities	4,819,000		4,653,000	
Long-term liabilities including debentures	4,186,000	9,005,000	4,780,000	9,433,000
Balance		500,000		234,000

The main figures of the consolidated profit and loss account for 1956 and 1957 are:

	1956 IL	1957 IL
Sales value of production (corrected by export losses)	17,673,000	15,001,000
Wages (including outside work)	7,998,000	7,153,000
Cotton consumption	3,890,000	2,879,000
Taxes	1,293,000	1,077,000
Profit	261,000	Loss 15,572

The sales value of production for 1957 includes a price increase in stocks in the amount of IL300,000 approximately. Had this price increase not occurred, the loss would have been correspondingly higher.

REVIEW OF THE LAST TEN YEARS

In this year of the Asor, we think it might be appropriate to give a statistical review of the development of our undertaking over the last 10 years.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
1. Cotton consumption (in metric tons)	1259	1497	1459	1151	1311	1751	1826	2113	2130	* 2161
2. Yarn production (in 1000 hanks)	46941	54366	55431	45523	50528	73605	80124	86402	85121	*85686
3. Weaving production (in 1000 standard m² of 2000 picks)	3743	4732	5029	4675	5164	7485	8608	9671	10007	*10287
4. Value of production (in IL1000)	1640	2120	2524	2946	6858	11303	13935	16408	17504	*21396
5. Fixed Assets at present replacement prices disregarding depreciation at the end of each year (in IL1000)	7479	10619	10847	11423	12677	13820	14521	15186	17227	18212
6. Net worth of the group as per consolidated balance sheets at the end of each year (in IL1000)	1113	1161	1606	4843	5675	10290	10688	10723	10893	10977
7. Capital invested in shares excluding bonus shares issued on capitalization of the appreciation reserve (in IL1000)	806	1021	1434	1618	2076	2505	2648	2503	2810	2809
8.=(6/7) Intrinsic value of each pound invested in shares excluding the aforesaid bonus shares (in IL)	2.377	1.137	1.119	2.993	2.733	4.107	4.036	4.284	3.876	3.872

*) These figures are the actual figures for 1957 plus an amount proportionate to the strike period.

PROSPECTS FOR 1958

The year has so far developed satisfactorily. There has been a marked improvement in productivity, partly by better utilisation of available working time and partly through a reduction in the labour force. Our sales are going well. It therefore appears that the year will produce a reasonable profit and the Directors feel that as the shareholders received no dividends in respect of the years 1956 and 1957, the position justifies, as an exceptional measure, the payment of an interim dividend in respect of the year 1958, at the rate of 6 per cent. As things stand at the moment, the final dividend should be at the same rate.

In accordance with the above and the Articles of Association of the Company, the interim dividend will therefore be 6 per cent on the Ordinary "A", "B" and "C" shares of Ata and Kurdaneh, and, in respect of Ata only, 4 per cent on the Deferred Shares and 5½ per cent on the Preference "B" and "C" Shares. It will be paid on August 19, 1958.

Kfar Ata, July 27, 1958.

J. M. GERI, Chairman, Board of Directors — HANS MOLLER, Managing Director — J. ABRAMOV, Director and Secretary

"Ata" Textile Company Limited and Its Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1957

(in full IL)

1956					1957	
7,918,467			CURRENT ASSETS			
1,465,737			Stocks		7,927,062	
121,086			Customers and sundry debtors		1,615,778	
9,505,290			Cash in hand and at banks		103,797	9,646,637
			CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
		2,417,802	Banks	2,258,471		
		1,468,575	Suppliers and sundry creditors	1,445,785		
	4,843,678	957,301	Rates, taxes and accrued expenses	1,027,682	4,731,938	
		103,402	Income Tax provision less set-offs	65,116		
	— 24,417	127,819	Balance of Assessing Officer's account	143,963	— 78,847	
4,819,861			Total Current Liabilities			4,653,092
4,685,429			Net working capital			4,993,546
6,612,244			FIXED ASSETS			6,860,650
11,298,273						11,854,216
	2,334,763		Long term loans		2,139,062	
4,186,463	1,661,700		Debentures		1,620,700	4,759,762
7,111,810			Net worth of the Group			7,094,454
			CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL INCLUDING RESERVES			
	6,041,805		Ata's share		6,027,356	
	1,070,005		Minority shareholders' interest in subsidiaries		1,067,198	
7,111,810						7,094,454

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the year 1957

(in full IL)

1956			1957	
17,504,976		Sales value of production		14,977,286
	6,027,947	Wages and salaries	5,962,214	
	1,340,280	Outside production	1,200,480	
	3,889,582	Cotton consumption	2,879,289	
	2,227,271	Sundry materials — consumption	2,021,958	
	606,470	Depreciation	795,495	
	1,190,483	Purchase and sundry taxes	1,058,568	
		Administration, sales and general expenses	358,297	
	382,899			
17,243,613	579,041	Interest including debenture interest	810,041	14,974,287
260,463				3,059
—		Sundry loss		*99
1,061		Sundry income		—
261,524		Profit before tax		2,460
—		Tax on account of previous years		15,671
102,402		Income Tax provision		2,460
—		Consolidated net loss		15,672
159,122		Consolidated net profit		—

Hans Moller, Director — J. Abramov, Director & Secretary

חברה לטכסטיל בע"מ
آتا شركة تكستيل محدودة المسئولية
ATA TEXTILE COMP. LTD.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the

25th Ordinary General Meeting

of the above named Company will be held at the Company's registered office at Kfar Ata on Monday, August 18, 1958, at 11 a.m.

AGENDA

1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet together with the directors' and auditors' reports for the year 1957.
2. To confirm the 4% interim dividend 1957 on Preference Shares, paid on 31.12.1957, as final dividend for 1956 and to sanction a dividend, proposed by the directors, of 4% in cash on those shares for 1957.
3. To elect the directors and the secretary of the company.
4. To appoint the auditors.
5. Sundries.

The register of members of the company will be closed from August 12, 1958 up to August 19, 1958, both dates inclusive.

Kfar Ata, August 7, 1958.

By Order of the Board
J. ABRAMOV, Secretary

Kurdaneh Textile Works Limited

NOTICE

is hereby given that the

12th Ordinary General Meeting

of the above named Company will be held at the Company's registered office at Kfar Ata on Monday, August 18, 1958, at 11 a.m.

AGENDA

1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet together with the directors' and auditors' reports for the year 1957.
2. To elect the directors and the secretary of the company.
3. To appoint the auditors.
4. Sundries.

The register of members of the company will be closed from August 12, 1958 up to August 19, 1958, both dates inclusive.

Kfar Ata, August 7, 1958.

By Order of the Board
J. ABRAMOV, Secretary

BATTLE OF THE SEXES

Chamber Theatre presents "The Rape of the Belt" by Ben W. Levy; Hebrew: B. Ori; Direction: Gershon Plotkin; Settings: Arie Navon; Music: A. Argov.

WITHOUT venturing into any high-flung analysis as to why the Chamber Theatre should go in for more significant drama in its new incarnation, I should like to go on record as saying that a play which is good to look at and pleasant to listen to certainly has its place in the repertoire of any theatre — and "The Rape of the Belt" is a witty and amusing play which keeps the audience chuckling and has them leaving the theatre in a good humour. Ben Levy's spoof on the Greek gods and their extra-curricular activities is good entertainment, so why look for anything more.

"The Rape of the Belt" derives its slightly bawdy humour from what are supposed to be facts in Greek mythology. The prologue is a rather tiresome dialogue between the philandering Zeus and his jealous and vengeful spouse Hera. In the course of this dialogue, the gods give a lengthy account of their own histories including the adventure of Zeus which led to the birth of Hercules and Hera's determination that Hercules would not attain the status of a god.

The play deals with one of Hercules' almost impossible tasks — stealing the sacred girdle of the Amazon Queen Hippolyte. The well muscled and mentally limited Hercules, accompanied by his friend Theseus, son of the King of Athens, reach the Amazon kingdom. They find that the much vaunted ferocity of the female rulers and their subjects is a carefully contrived propaganda device, conceived in order to have the lovely females live in peace and quiet. Much of the humour of the play derives from the complete lack of understanding between the totally different civilizations of the Greeks and the Amazons.

The Amazon queens are played by Batya Lancet and Ornah Porath, and a very charming pair of queens they are. Miss Lancet is both beautiful and clever as Antiope, and Miss Porath as Hippolyte has some moments of delightful humour. Yitzhak Shilo manages, with the aid of the proper boots and the proper swagger, to be an impressive Hercules. Abraham Ben-Yosef is exceptionally good as Theseus, the absent-minded companion of Hercules. His performance is reminiscent of his excellent portrayal of Menelaus in the "Beautiful Helene" of many years back. The only real Amazon woman, as we think of Amazons, is played with much humour by Rachel Marcus. Hera and Zeus are played by Miriam Bernstein-Cohen and Hanan Bimtal. Others participating are Zaharira Harifai, Esther Grinberg and Tirza Atar.

The play is attractively mounted.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITS

Theatre Notes

DECLINE OF THE MOVIE PALACE

By GERDA L. COHEN

LONDON.—

ONE other afternoon, I went to our local super-cinema for the first time in years, remembering the red plush leviathan it had seemed to me in childhood. The acres of plate-glass still dazzled, and heroines with a bosom big as a bus still overwhelmed the pavement outside. An enormous screen, rhomboid and terrifying, had replaced the screen we once thought the ultimate in grandeur. The toothy man who once rose from limbo in torrents of rainbow light, playing spirituals on the super-organ, had vanished. Instead, a skiffle band thumped and battered away on washboard and guitar. I sat watching the mammoth mouths open and shut in supra-realistic Vistavision and had a macabre sensation of being alone on this planet. For to left and right stretched hundreds of empty seats. The whole cinema was empty, except for 15 people in the pit. And two of them had just come in for a warm nap, evidently.

400 Closed

After that, I wasn't surprised to learn that 400 cinemas had closed since 1956. There are still 4,100 left in Britain, but generous estimates assume that a quarter of these will shut down. The figures do not entirely reflect the magnitude of the social changes involved. During the last War, cinemas enjoyed a boom which only served to accentuate the rapid decline when television aerials began to bristle from every other roof in the country. From being an upper-class toy, television has in the past two years become an essential item of furniture, paid on the never-never, usually, along with the dining room suite. The credit squeeze has made it more difficult to acquire a set for £1 down, but manufacturers have found ways of getting around government policy. The latest stunt is a shilling-in-the-slot television, operated like a juke-box for those who can't afford constant TV background.

By 1960, the directors of ITV — commercially sponsored programmes — say they will reach three-quarters of the population. ITV began only a couple of years ago, but its audience ratings cap those of BBC Television, notwithstanding the impossibility of reception in remote areas.

Obviously, the market for television must soon reach saturation. Pundits of the movie world predict that as the novelty of the "telly" wears off, people will once again prefer to emerge from their parlours of an evening. But will they frequent the cinemas? A large number of movie palaces have been converted into dance halls, to cope with the remarkable revival of dancing among young couples and teenagers (their parents stick to the electronic relay of "Six Five Special" from the dance floor.) The erase for jive of all kinds has undoubtedly given those once-derided *"Palais de Danse"* a new and classier reputation. If you're no good at rocking around the clock, then you're labelled "a square" by the jive fiends of Balham and Blackpool. And even if you have a wooden leg, or merely can't find a partner, there the latest craze — "Hand Jive," solves your problem.

The dance halls claim about 200,000,000 attendances a year. The movie circuits announce with lugubrious satisfaction that last year attendances fell by 18 per cent to the pre-war level of 220,000,000. There is yet a modest living to be scraped from Wardour Street; on a Saturday night the queues outside first-run films in the West End of London might lead you to think that movie magnates are bloated as their Cinerama screens. If they are, then they're hiding the fact with a great deal of fuss. All sectors of the industry have been lobbying, with Jeremiads and sackcloth, for the abolition of Entertainment Tax. This levy of 30 per cent, they declare, kills the industry. The last Budget took the tax off theatres, whose plight was definitely worse than the cinemas'. It would be interesting to know where the extra profit went; theatre tickets, the public has noted, remain the same price. A delegation of Elder Actors stated the case for tax-removal before M.P.'s last month. Among them limped Dirk Bogarde ("Highest popularity rating of any British star") whose latest role, Lawrence of Arabia, was rudely snatched from him by economy cuts at Pinewood Studios. Instead of making 20 films in 1958, the Rank Organization will produce nine — unless that wicked tax comes off. The loss of foreign currency income from British films shown abroad will no doubt melt the Treasury more than Mr. Bogarde's lamentation.

Social Change

Thus far, from the economic view-point. From the cultural, an intriguing postscript has yet to be completed. Now that the "telly" has replaced the "flicks" as opium for the proletariat, picture-going has altered its social status. One may safely go to a revival of Laurel and Hardy, the broadest of custard pie comedy, without being termed a low-brow. The National Film Theatre has just presented a season of silent comedies for a reverent audience wearing their beards and duffle-coats like a uniform. Half-a-dozen cinemas in London, showing films of quality or vintage, do not feel the general depression suffered by their competitors. One of the longest queues in queue-loving Britain weekly slumps outside the Everyman, a Mecca for lovers of the "classic" film. On the average, the queuers are between 20 and 25. This age-group accounts for most of the British Film Institute's 33,000 members and affiliates. A questionnaire answered by some 2,000 of them bore out that young intellectuals now invest "classic" film with the prestige once monopolized by the theatre.

T.V. Films

What will happen if films of exotic or documentary value are broadcast on the television networks considered to be highly "Non-U"? Impoverished high-brows who cry sour grapes at television won't see them anyway. But the menace of televised films has made the film industry scream with wrath. Paramount, the last company to crawl before temptation, has now sold to U.S. television a number of films made before 1948. The British circuits have threatened to ban Paramount productions entirely if the films filter over here. Not an unlikely event, for BBC television and other networks recently bought the rights to a collection of feature films. No wonder the movie magnates are beating their breasts.

ROUND THE EXHIBITIONS

Yaacov Segeuv

AT the Chemerinsky Gallery there is an interesting exhibition of the latest paintings by Yaacov Segeuv whose first one-man show at the Katz Gallery last November introduced a very talented young painter. The 15 oils he now exhibits again evidence his subtle colour sense and his tendency to build on horizontals. The influence of Paul Klee seems more noticeable, especially in the delightful and evocative small painting, "Night Flowers" but in general his work continues to belong to the category of "abstract impressionism." The outstanding characteristic is its charm, a charm which is almost disarming as there is a quality of naivete, coupled with a most professional use of paint, which has considerable appeal.

In the autumn the painter is leaving for a year's stay in Paris and it will be interesting to see how this sojourn in the capital of art will affect his development.

JENNY KALI: The Beduin (oil).
From the artist's current exhibition (see below).

Jenny Kali

ALSO at the Chemerinsky Gallery there is a first solo show of paintings by Jenny Kali. Born in Poland, she came here in 1949 via China and has studied painting for about five years: in Jerusalem under Mordechai Ardon and in London. She is a very talented young woman with a delightful sense of colour, an attractive way of handling pigment in which the influence of Ardon is plainly discernible, and a feeling for composition. She is observant and keeps pretty close to nature, tempering facts with a sense of humour. The "Yeshiva Boy" with its delicate colouring and feeling for character is a particularly good example of her gifts and is a lovely little painting, while such paintings as "Still Life"; "Electric Wires" and "Potatoes" clearly show her feeling for well balanced composition and sturdy drawing. Another young painter of whom one may expect much.

S. W.

M. Pinhassi

M. PINHASSI is still another Haifaite who, having made his initial debut at amateur shows, now ventures into a one-man exhibition, at Beitenu. Ink drawings, soft block woodcuts and linoleum cuts reveal line, defined form and a natural feel for the lie of the subject on the paper.

Pinhassi can create symbolist fantasy by filling in delicately intricate non-realist detail ("Scorpion" and "Swan"). Despite the skill he displays, I do not see where this will lead him and I much prefer his other manner, simpler, more lively and direct. Drawings like "Redhead" (both 20 and 24) and "Mother" are enclosed by a meaningful line. His wood and linoleum cuts demonstrate a pronounced sense of a composition based on two motifs, the arrangement of "Gazelles" and the first-class "Cafe."

Clearly Pinhassi's future depends on his ability to produce the fully significant contour, the something more than talent. If he can keep his work tied to reality, there is no doubt that here we have a most decided addition to Haifa graphic artists.

H.

Train Fit for a King

By OMER ANDERSON

WUPPERTAL (NANA). — A RUHR railway equipment concern has just completed construction of a fabulous luxury train for King Saud.

The train, according to the concern, casts doubt on reports that Saud is broke and that control over his lavish spending has been assumed by Crown Prince Faisal.

The $1,000,000 train has a diesel engine and three enormous coaches. One coach is outfitted as a king-sized dining room. It will seat 20 persons, and is equipped with a mammoth refrigerator and deep-freeze. It has crystal chandeliers, mahogany panelling and special stabilizers eliminating pitch and roll.

The second coach has two large conference rooms, a lounge-library and a white marble bathroom along with smaller sleeping quarters for 20 persons. The entire train is air-conditioned and equipped with radio-telephone and teletype. Each of the coaches is approximately double the length of the conventional railway coach. Coach width has been expanded a third the conventional size by special undersiung construction.

The biggest mystery about Saud's train is where the desert ruler proposes to use it. Saudi Arabia has a grand total of 300 kilometres of track — a single line connecting Riyad, the capital, with Dhahran, the oil centre on the Persian Gulf. It was completed three years ago by the Arabian-American Oil Company.

"The King likes to ride on a train, and the distance of the journey is not important. He gets bored with automobiles and planes," a Saudi official observed.

King Saud is presently involved in a dispute with a Rome architect, Armando Brasini, over the architect's fee for designing an ultra-modern new palace. Brasini has had a lien placed on Saud's yacht, which was seized at Genoa. But the Ruhr concern said they were not worried about Saud's ability to pay for his luxury train. "Our information is that the King is still worth about $100m."

Radio Review

Israel Disease: Speeches

A QUIZ is a sure thing for radio, especially if it assumes national or international proportions. Monday's Israel finals of the Bible Quiz once again displayed the fantastic virtuosity in the knowledge of the Bible that is so widespread in this country, and we appreciated the judge's remark on handing a Bible to the winner "In fact, you know this off by heart."

The marathon proceedings were broadcast in their entirety, even to the extent of postponing the 11 p.m. news for two hours — a most unnecessary gesture and a dangerous precedent; hours of news bulletins should be rigidly fixed for the many thousands who listen primarily to them. Nothing would have been lost by going over to the studio for five minutes of news and then returning to the quiz; on the contrary, the break would have been welcome.

We were treated in the course of this broadcast to an outstanding example of the national disease of logorrhea. For those who had the leisure not to get annoyed, the opening of the proceedings was a masterpiece of unconscious humour. The entire first section of the broadcast of "The Bible Quiz" was made up of — speeches. Nothing in these speeches was of any real import, and no one would have been any the poorer for their omission. If they had to have speeches in the hall, at least the broadcasting audience should have been spared. Even at the end, at 12.45 a.m., when one of the judges was asked to announce the winner, he had to start by repeating more platitudes about the Bible (his remarks were more lively when he actually presented the awards — how assiduously he must have consulted his Concordance to find all those appropriate quotations).

The broadcast could have been improved in other respects. It was a pity to leave Shmuel Rosen and Eugenia Simchoni to filibuster through the interval. They did their best but it was unnecessary. It is one thing at a football match to ask an expert to summarise the play up to the interval but here it was pointless to ask a variety of celebrities, "What do you think of the first half?" Not surprisingly they had nothing original to say except for Yehoshua Bertonoff's comment that the microphones were no good. In any case, amid the tremendous welter of words, 15 minutes of pleasant music would have made the ideal interval fill-in. Another unfortunate element was that the voice of the questioner came over unpleasantly. It may well have been different in the hall, but over the air it often had the quality of a tetchy schoolmaster — an Israel Squeers.

These details must not, however, detract from the impressive achievement of the competition as a whole and Kol Yisrael's contribution. It is to be hoped that the lessons will have been learnt for the broadcasts of the international finals.

Song of Songs

ON Friday evening, the Bible came in a more idyllic form in a broadcast of a special arrangement of "The Song of Songs": words by King Solomon, music by Dan Peri. The context was historical-pastoral, and in this version the Shulamite's lover is a shepherd who stays in the neighbourhood of Solomon's summer palace for the sake of their rendezvous. This interpretation is as logical as most others which try and read a story into this book. There was something very pure about the rendering, although it would be seen to better advantage in its natural setting — a kibbutz production.

The Bible also appeared in Saturday's "Science Studio" series when Dr. Yaakov Licht began a series of talks on Religious Thought in the Apocrypha, and first considered the relationship between the Bible and the Apocrypha. His subject matter was interesting although his delivery was reminiscent of a grandmother telling fairy tales. He pointed out that thinkers in the Apocryphal period based their teachings on the Bible and the written law. They introduced important innovations but kept within a certain formal framework, of which one of the most important aspects is ascribing their works to authorities of the biblical period.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Hans Andersen's "Fellow Travellers" (tonight at 8.30); The Oral Law Conference (Sat. at 9.35); IPO performance of "Tosca" (Sun. at 9.30); Ezra Aharon talks about the Oud (Mon. at 7.40); Forum on Popular Culture among the Arabs (Weds. at 9).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
422, 249, 33.8 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 & 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m., 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R).
11.00 Daily Broadcast from Asor Exhibition. 12.00 Lunchtime Music: Norman Lubof Choir. 12.30 Oriental Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Overture "Russian & Ludmila" (Glinka); Symphony No. 6 in B-minor (Tchaikowsky). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 "Ron Ami." 6.30 Zino Francescatti (Violin) 7.12 We Present Tonight. 7.20 The Week through the eyes of the Writer. 7.35 "Great Artists." 8.00 Around Our World. 8.10 H.C. Anderson's "A Pal's Journey." 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Overture "Le Corsaire" (Berlioz); Violin Concerto in A-minor op.28 (Goldmark); Symphony in C (Bizet). 10.30 Folk Dances.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.07 Shabbat Morning Concert: Oboe Concerto in C K 314 (Mozart) Triptych for Soprano & Strings (Arthur Shepherd); Ballet Suite (Gretry). 9.46 Musical Quiz. 10.15 Literary Corner. 10.45 Popular Concert — "Musical Joke" K.522 (Mozart); "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture (Nikolai). 11.15 Curtain Up — "Colonel Shaver." 12.15 Requests. 1.00 "Something for Everybody" — Stage and Screen hits. 3.20 Light Music. 4.00 Opera — "The Kiss" (Smetana) — Act II. 5.05 Art & Culture. 5.30 Chamber Music — Piano Quartet in G-minor (Brahms). 6.05 "Science Studio" — "Religious Thought in the Apocrypha" — 2nd in a series of Talks by Dr. Yaakov Licht. 6.20 Cantorial Recordings. 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Light Music. 7.45 Hobbies. 8.00 Entertainment Programme. 8.30 Quiz —Sh. Rosen. 8.55 Bible Reading: Ezra, Chap. 8. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 This Week in the Asor. 9.35 Melave Malka. 10.05 Concert: Hassidic Suite (Modelman), Cond.: M. Taubi. 10.35 Dance Music.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 480, 202.7, 41.7 & 38.9 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.
Tomorrow: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Music from Films and Shows. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
397 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today & Tomorrow — 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 and 6.30—9.45 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Persian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.8 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melave Malka.

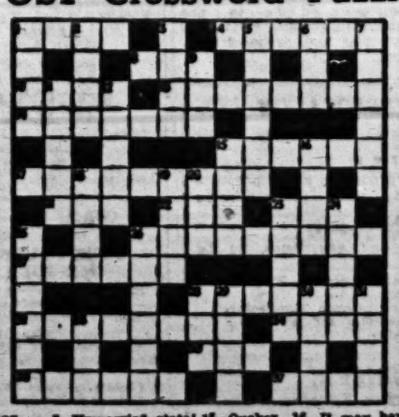
Programme for the U.K. Today: 11.15 News. 11.35 In the Jewish World. 11.40 Shabbat Programme. Tomorrow: 11.15 News. 11.25 "Editorial Opinion." 11.35 Melave Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Brahms. 8.30 Musical Bi-Monthly. 9.00 News. 9.15 "My Fair Lady"—Musical Show. 10.00 Dance Music. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Merry Rhythm. 7.00 News. 7.10 Jazz. 8.00 "The Night Following Shabbat." 8.30 Legends on Destruction of the Temple 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.80, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly. British Press. The Weekly Edition.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programmes (494 & 485 M.): Today: 12.20 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Teatime Music. Tomorrow: 12.20 Midday Melodies. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Unmarried state! 15. Quaker. 16. It may have its tree. 18. It falls drop by drop. 19. A murderer's brother. 20. The trap of strong drink. 23. Hard to obtain from a stone. 24. A stereotyped beginning. 25. In which the clerks find it's no longer freezing? 26. Spanish coin; 28. Cloth suitable for a theatrical company? 29. Cheese from Notre Dame. 30. The animal in volume "E"? 31. On which the victims used to suffer. 33. He's the source of a letter to the editor.

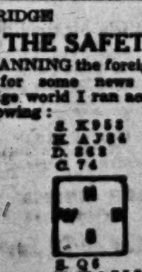
LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION
ACROSS.— 1. Sock 4. Stills. 8. Job. 10. Idol. 13. Fair game. 14. Popular. 15. Ca-used. 17. Picked out. 21. Say. 22. Hat. 23. Saw. 26. Horse-whip. 27. Call-ov. 28. Raffles. 32. Importer. 34. Tyre. 35. Day. 36. Ex-pert. 37. Exit.
DOWN.— 1. Ship. 2. Coop. 3. Sofa. 5. Threat. 6. Lea. 7. Steady. 9. Bar(man). 11. Doris. 12. Lucky. 13. Cuts. 15. Shah. 18. Cal(box). 19. Dhow. 20. Car. 22. Swift. 24. Wider. 25. S-crib-e. 26. Horror. 28. Red. 29. Arab. 30. Lynx. 31. Seat. 32. Pop.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE SAFETY PLAY GOES WRONG

SCANNING the foreign press for some news of the bridge world I ran across the following:



The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1H	1S	2H	—
4H	—	—	—

The writer of the column reports:

"South won the opening club lead with the ace, drew two rounds of trumps, exhausting the adverse supply, and took a lading finesse for the diamond jack; East overtook the club return with the king and pushed another diamond right through declarer's tenace. The ace of spades later secured the setting trick.

"South's contract was foolproof; he ought to have played for an elimination of the black suits and a subsequent throw-in to West. The game could have proceeded as follows: queen of clubs, ace of clubs, two rounds of trumps ending in dummy, and a spade to declarer's queen (on the odd chance of finding East with the ace). If West won the spade, he will have to continue the suit; dummy wins, declarer ruffs a spade, ruffs out his last club, and leads the spade nine, discarding a diamond from his own hand. On winning the spade West is end-played."

The author of the article overlooked West's best defence: on gaining the spade queen with his ace he only needs to play another club, thereby prematurely removing a vital entry to dummy, and declarer will find himself unable to execute his master plan.

Considering that West is most likely to have the spade ace, the contract is practically assured if trumps split. Declarer ruffs his club loser and takes a deep finesse in diamonds. To make it a problem West must turn up with the knave; but having won he will already find himself stuck for a damaging return lead. As the lead of the spade ace would automatically establish the tenth winner, let us assume that he leads a low spade; South wins and simply returns the other spade.

However, if West unflinchingly ducks the spade return, would you, dear reader, put up the king, or rather play East for the ace and risk to see him snatch the trick with a bare ten? I wonder...

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FRANCE AND ISRAEL

REGARDS SUR L'ALLIANCE FRANCE-ISRAEL. Anthology edited by Gen. Laurent and Maurice Fleur. 221 pp. Paris: S.E.L.I.P.

ISRAEL DEVANT L'AFRIQUE ET L'ASIE. By Paul Giniewski. Preface by Jacques Soustelle. 176 pp. Paris: Durlacher.

ON the sound principle that love between nations should not be blind, the French Committee for a Franco-Israel Alliance has sponsored the publication of an encyclopaedic anthology treating various aspects of life in Israel, with special emphasis here and there on the friendly relations between France and the Jewish State.

All the contributors — 41 Israelis, 10 French — are recognized experts in their respective fields. The authors include Professors Joseph Klausner, Arieh Tartakower, Binyamin Mazar, Gen. Ya'acov Dori, Georges Duhamel and André Siegfried, of the Académie Française, Miss Eliane Fischer, Cultural Attaché of the French Embassy in Israel, Jean Perrot, head of the French archaeological mission in Israel. The subjects dealt with range from music to mountainside farming in Israel, from geology to trade unionism, from solar energy to spiritual kinship between the French and the Hebrews.

Regards sur l'Alliance France-Israel, which even the well-informed reader will find enlightening, is also politically interesting. The feelings for Israel expressed in the introductory articles by a galaxy of eminent French public figures, among them former Prime Minister André Marie, Gen. Koenig, the Count of Paris, Michel Debré, Jacques Soustelle — the last two are now members of the de Gaulle Government — are so warm, so exalted, so manifestly sincere as to bring a glow of pride and pleasure to the heart not only of every Israeli, but of every Jew.

Israel and Asia

The potential Israeli that dwells within the Diaspora Jew is very much in evidence in *Israel devant l'Afrique et l'Asie*. Paul Giniewski, a gifted young French journalist, makes Jerusalem his spiritual vantage-point as he knowledgeably reviews the endeavours of the Israel Government to break the siege of Arab hatred by building bridges of friendship with the distant peoples of Africa and Asia.

His attitude is curiously compounded of fatalism and activism. Fatalism, because Israel, he believes, is quite powerless to settle its differences with the Arab countries so long as the Middle East remains the butt of East-West rivalry. Activism, because Israel, he argues, can loosen the Russian and American grip on the Middle East "by opening the door to France, Germany, Italy, Japan; by constructing with the help of France — if France has the will and the resources — an oil pipeline from Eilat to Haifa which would neutralize the mortal danger of a Suez Canal in Nasser's hands."

Before reaching these conclusions, the author draws with bold, incisive lines the historic background of Israel's growth. This book, as Jacques Soustelle points out in the preface, "contains more substance than the title would seem to indicate."

Incidentally, Soustelle himself puts in a word of advice of unexpected significance inasmuch as it is clearly addressed to Israel's foreign policy-makers rather than to the general public:

"Much as one rejoices at the good relations between Israel and Burma or Israel and Ghana, much as one wishes to see these relations go from strength to strength, there is as much reason to fear that they will not bear up to the assault of the anti-European forces which have been unleashed by Pan-Arabism and which, whether one likes it or not, are also anti-Israel forces."

Precarious Sortie

After noting that the "new (Afro-Asian) States are already tagging behind the enemies of Israel in the United Nations" and that the "crazed warmongers of Cairo set the tone at the Accra conference," Soustelle adds:

"Precarious on the political plane, the recourse to the countries of Asia or Africa is no less so in the economic sphere. Certainly they offer valuable outlets to the activity of a modern country like Israel; but experience (and we French have some in this respect) shows that, contrary to the anti-colonialist slogans, the underdeveloped countries must dear, demand much, pay little . . .

"Naturally, anything is better than isolation; the 'sortie' to the Far East or Black Africa is better than encirclement in Asia Minor. But let there be no illusions in Jerusalem: in the eyes of the new variety of racialists who, also, abound in the world, the Israeli is a white and therefore to be hated. As for anti-Semitism, nothing is more contagious. Is not 'Nasserism,' by its propaganda, a potent dissemination of the virus? Now this propaganda resounds from South-East Asia to the Gulf of Guinea.

Hebrews and Gauls

"M. Giniewski, however, also speaks of another 'sortie' — in the direction of Europe. It is there that Israel can and must find its firmest props, and more especially in France, its friend in good and evil days. . . The great Israel scholar Joseph Klausner has recalled that already under the Roman Empire the relations between Hebrews and Gauls were friendly, as they were afterwards with the Franks. The cultural and ideological affinities of the two peoples are as obvious as is the community of their vital interests before the onslaught of fanaticisms which are equally a menace to France and Israel. France and Israel are natural allies, whose alliance is inscribed in the nature of men and things."

Not for nothing is Jacques Soustelle President of the Franco-Israel Alliance Committee. Now that he is a member of the de Gaulle Ministry, his efforts to bring still greater vitality to the established lively friendship between France and Israel will be worth watching.

A Bad Beginning

By PAULA ARNOLD

ROAD TO WITHIN. By Ruth Chomiuth. 200 pp. 15/. London Macgibbon and Kee.

A NOVEL about a kibbutz, with Book Society recommendation, seemed promising, and I read it with plenty of good-will in addition to the kindliness one extends almost automatically to a first book. All good impulses, alas, were dispelled by the first two chapters; though, to be just, they are the worst.

A young Anglo-Jewish girl, working (rather unrealistically, seeing her home surroundings) in a third-rate dress factory as a mannequin, is attracted by descriptions of a kibbutz which she hears from a "dowdy" couple whom she meets at a party. She attends these parties, so it seems, with her worldly and well-to-do young mother every evening of her life. The shop as well as her home, described in the first person by Rachel Gold, the heroine, are so unreal in atmosphere and in conversation as to be almost funny. The attraction of the kibbutz is not made plausible, either, the Israelis usually saying no more than "It's impossible to describe so you'd understand what it is like in practice." Don't ask why it should be impossible; this is a book where you must never ask why.

However, life in the kibbutz, once Rachel actually gets there, is not so unrealistically described, though the conversations are sententious or silly, or both. Bedroom scenes occur sporadically, as if the young author had felt them to be indispensable in a modern novel, but they are just as contrived and unreal as most of the thin story. Rachel and a kibbutznik from the Bronx fall in love, and after he has returned from the Sinai war safely, Rachel resolves to throw in her lot with him and remain in the kibbutz.

Why this decision is termed "the road to within," remains unclear. The whole book is childish, padded with emotional balderdash and empty talk, with here and there a short conversation that makes sense. The gossip is the most realistic part. Though Miss Chomiuth has spent, as the blurb tells us, three years in a kibbutz, she spells names wrongly, places the Sinai campaign in 1957, calls a *havera* a *kibbutznik*, and the like. It is not a promising performance, and it seems a pity that life in the kibbutz has as yet found no adequate description in English.

Around the Bookshops

Back to the days of World War II after the Nazis had occupied Norway and tried to force that proud people to its knees and at the same time to enlist its cooperation in readying their country for an assault base upon England. L'vado Yamut Ha'adam (Man Dies Alone, translated by Zvi Shuldinger, Am Oved, IL1.050) is a story by David Howarth of a British Commando unit sent into the country in secret with the aim of sabotaging the German army of occupation and bringing out the exemplary fortitude with which men can carry on and their great capacity for sacrifice when it is called for.

Alexander Manor has edited a volume titled Asor L'mivta'ei Zahal (Chachik, IL6.900) in which he limns Israel Defence Forces activities from assaults, blowing up positions, taking enemy posts and storming his fortifications, the spectacle of doctors and nurses under fire, and the sweep into Sinai. He describes the conversion of the citizen into a soldier, the welding of a group of citizens into a striking force and the Israel fighter in action.

Two novels on the Far East are HaAmerikani Hashaket (The Quiet American, Hebrew by Shoshana Vadel, Sifriyat Poalim, IL4.300) in which Graham Greene depicts the struggle of the Vietnamese against French colonial rule and Sayonara (Hebrew by A. Yerushalmy, Shehet, IL3.300) in which James Michener describes the forbidden love between an American air ace and his Japanese sweetheart.

The reader is whisked back to the Golden Age of Athens by Hecker and Konoptzinka's Ben HaOlympus (from the Polish by S. Skulsky, Amihai) in which Pericles himself is the son of the famed Olympus. Along similar lines but with greater stress on Greek mythology and legend is Charles Kingsley's Gibborei Kedem (Ancient Heroes, Amihai, IL4.500) with Skulsky again doing the honours as translator, though this time from the English.

M.H.

DAVID ROBERTS (1796-1864) "City of Tiberias and Mt. Hermon."
Coloured lithograph from the current exhibition of the Rosalel National Museum entitled "Views of the Holy Land," lent by Universitas Publishers, Jerusalem.

SCIENCE MEETS TRADITION

DIVREI TALMUD. By Abraham Eliyahu Kaplan. 353 pp. Jerusalem: Mosad Harav Kook.

THE main stimulus for creative achievement in the field of Jewish study during the last generation or two has been the wonderful combination of the intense Talmud study of the Eastern European *yeshivot* with the scientific training and secular knowledge of the Western universities. Almost all the great teachers in the most important areas of Jewish study — such as the late Louis Ginzburg and J. N. Epstein, to mention only two of the recent generation — were products of such training. Their writings have been of primary importance in furthering a true understanding and appreciation of the great Talmudic and rabbinic heritage in our own day.

A lesser, but perhaps equally gifted and potentially great, scholar was Abraham Eliyahu Kaplan who passed away at the early age of 34, but left a sizeable literary heritage which has just now begun to be edited and placed in permanent collected form by his truly worthy and scholarly son Zvi Kaplan. Divrei Talmud, which constitutes the first volume of the several which will form the collected works of this saintly and devoted scholar, deals primarily with Talmudic and halahik contributions. Other volumes will be devoted to essays on religious philosophy in the spirit of the *musar* movement, biographical sketches, and poetry. For indeed, Abraham Eliyahu Kaplan was a rare combination of the keen intellectuality of the Talmudic mind with the warm, expressive feeling of Jewish song, prayer, and mystical communion with the High. It was this warmth, too, which made him a great living influence on the people of his day. His companions and his pupils, both in the *yeshivot* of Lithuania in his student days and in the Hilesheimer rabbinical school in Berlin where he served as assistant and then successor to David Hoffman in the teaching of Talmud, were inspired and stimulated through contact with the man. Almost overnight he became the source of inspiration for a great part of religious German Jewry, as attested by the large number of responsa written in reply to the living questions of the day sent to him by people of this group and which find representation in the volume before us.

The special distinction Rabbi Abraham Kaplan has over other scientific Talmud scholars of his day is that whereas others were intent primarily on explaining and bringing Eastern learning to the West, Rabbi Kaplan was just as interested in bringing Western method and technique to the East. He felt that a proper approach to a literary text, full regard for variant readings, careful critical analysis, were not the necessary prerogative of only the Western scholar. He showed quite convincingly that these were indeed part of the approach of the very early commentators to the Talmud, the great *rishonim*, and that no true progress and understanding in Talmud study could be undertaken today without regard to the basic principles of scientific study. If a fair measure of respect has been earned for the scientific approach to texts even among those devoted today to the Eastern way of learning, credit for this must be given to Rabbi Kaplan and others like him who devoted themselves to fusing the best of the West with the best of the East.

Modern Commentary

Many of the essays in the present volume are here published for the first time. Others appeared before in the German periodical "Jeschurun," the Hebrew section of which was edited by Rabbi Kaplan. The most important of these is the one on the need for a new commentary to the Babylonian Talmud. Rabbi Kaplan points out that despite the wealth of Talmud commentaries there are still many things which have not been properly understood and explained. Again, there are many corrections to be made in the printed editions of the commentaries before us, such as those of Rashi and Tosephot, for errors have frequently crept in through the "corrections" of editors and publishers. Cross-references in the Talmud and its commentaries have not been utilized to the fullest extent as yet, and this, too, must be given attention. Furthermore, there are many fruitful explanations of difficult Talmud passages in many important commentaries which have fallen by the side. These should be recovered in a new modern commentary. Nor must matters of language be neglected, and adequate care should be given to a full and correct understanding of the great number of foreign words found in the Talmud.

In the section dealing with responsa there are classic expositions of the entire question of the *agunah*, proselytes, and important aspects of Sabbath observance.

Divrei Talmud is a book whose primary appeal is to those trained in the penetrating scholarly tradition of the Lithuanian *yeshivot*. Yet its "modernity" in system, approach and exposition give it meaning for many who have never had the opportunity of knowing this tradition.

A New Edition Of Standard Guide

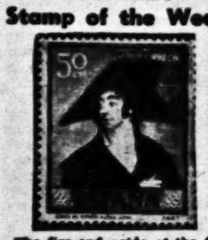
ISRAEL IN YOUR POCKET. By Theodor F. Meysels. 144 pp. Tel Aviv: Bendor.

Following publication of the first two editions, in three separate volumes devoted to different parts of the country, this by now almost standard guide has been combined with the author's pamphlet on Jerusalem and published as one little fat volume. While it would tear the average pocket its format remains a most handy one and it is securely bound with a hard, durable cover in a bright dustjacket.

The new edition contains a handy index and is recommended for touring Israelis as well as tourists, as the complete guide to the country's beauty spots and historical and archaeological sites.

R.M.

Stamp of the Week



The fire and pride of the famous painter Goya are captured in a glorious new set of stamps from Spain. Nine of his paintings are included in this new set, while the tenth stamp is a portrait of Goya by another distinguished artist, Vicente Lopez. If you revel in the power and splendour of great art, then this distinguished philately will enhance your album — and the pleasure is increased when we find that the life of Goya was as vivid as his work.

Goya (1796—1828) was a true son of Aragon, one of the most turbulent regions of Spain. He took part in street fights between boys of rival parishes and after one of these clashes, in which three people were killed, Goya fled to Madrid. There he lapsed into such a fury of wine-drinking and quarrelling that he found it convenient to quit Madrid also and make his way to the coast in a travelling troupe of bull-fighters.

Goya went to Rome. In the calm of the Eternal City he settled down to study art and won second prize in a competition organized by the Academy of Parma. This success inspired him to return home. His good fortune held, and at Saragossa he was commissioned to paint frescoes in the famous cathedral El Pilar. Next step was painter to the Spanish Royal Court — and so to fame. He painted the portraits of four successive sovereigns of Spain and their families. These are among his best works displayed in the galleries of the Prado in Madrid.

The ten stamps in this set — artistic even to the gold frames — cost 3/-. They are printed in photogravure and perforated 12.

—J.A.A.

THE ROAD TO DISASTER

JAPAN AND HER DESTINY. By Mamoru Shigemitsu. Translated by Oswald White. 381 pp. 30s. London: Hutchinson.

HOW perplexing a task it can be, in the study of Japanese history, to pin down responsibility for specific decisions and actions! The reason is that common feature of Japanese social organization: the man in nominal authority is often a figurehead manipulated by subordinates lower down in the hierarchy who may put their own policies into effect.

Mr. Shigemitsu blames the Army for the disastrous path that Japan took in the 30's in Manchuria. As a career diplomat, he was close to events during the period covered by this book — from the outbreak of the Manchurian "Incident" in 1931 (when he was Minister in China) to Japan's surrender at the end of the Pacific war in 1945 (when he signed the capitulation document for his country). He held ambassadorial posts in the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China, and was Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Minister for two years after Japan's entry into the war.

After Japan's defeat, Mr. Shigemitsu stood trial at the International War Crimes Tribunal in Tokyo and was imprisoned for four years. He wrote these memoirs while in prison.

The book's Japanese title is "The Disturbed Years of Showa," which is the name given to the reign of the present Emperor. It began in 1926 and it was not long before the Army embarked on its aggression against China and attempted a *coup d'etat* at home. The military became the *de facto* rulers of the country, and the crucial decisions in foreign affairs came to be made not on the floor of the Diet or in the Cabinet room, but in the councils of the Army General Staff. The Army bypassed the Foreign Ministry to conduct foreign policy according to its own lights, and like many of his colleagues, Mr. Shigemitsu was thus out on the periphery of decision-making. Though he has much of genuine interest to say about the conduct of Japanese foreign policy and offers many examples of how the Army was a law unto itself in the political arena, it is difficult to escape the fact that he does not speak with the authority of personal experience of events inside the Army.

It would be unfair to pass judgment on the book for not being what the author never intended it to be, a history of the period. Much of what he says has been described elsewhere in greater detail and with documentation. For example, the recent book by Richard Storry, "The Double Patriots, A Study in Japanese Nationalism," (Chatto and Windus, London) contains a profusion of documented detail on the rival factions in the Army and on the super-patriotic political societies.

Mr. Shigemitsu, who before his death in January, 1957 had taken over the Foreign Ministry portfolio once again, blames the Army, but the gulf that separated the Army and the Foreign Ministry seems to have cut primarily through the question of means, not ends. There appears to have been a greater measure of consensus regarding the aims of Japanese foreign policy than Mr. Shigemitsu admits to explicitly, but surely that is how one should interpret what he says in connection with the Manchurian "Incident":

"... there was a feeling back of it that it provided the only escape from economic strangulation. To provide for a growing population and safeguard Japan's position as a great power, a space in which to breathe must be found. The pity was that Japan did not know the ways of the world. (Italics mine—A.A.) . She should have put forward a dignified claim for the economic emancipation of the Far East, have proclaimed the ideal of international democracy and appealed stage by stage to the good sense of the United States, Britain and the rest of the world."

This, presumably, was the design of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere of which Mr. Shigemitsu was an outstanding exponent.

Chess

August 8, 1958

Problem No. 1169
Oswaldo Faria, Brazil
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh1; Qr4; Ba6, Rf5; Bg2; Kte2, Ktf7. (7)
Ke6; Bd6; Kta8; Pd7, e7, g5. (6)

Selfmate in six

Problem No. 1170
Joseph Retter, Haon
2nd Pr. "Ceskoslovensky Sach," 1957

Kh5; Rh7; Be4, Bf2; Kth6, Kte5; Pd6, d7. (6)
Kd5; Re1, Rg8; Bb8; Ktg7; Pe6. (6)

White mates in two

Solutions. Problem No. 1163 (Cornejo): Setplay 1.—Kte6 2. Q:c6. 1.—Kte6 2.Kta3; 1.Ktf5! Kd6 2.Kt:e7x. 1.—Kta5 2.e4x. Problem No. 1164 (Maryasko): 1.Ka3 thr. 2.B any +; 1.—Rd7 (e7, f7, g7, Kg3) 2.Bd4 (Be5, f6, g7, d2)+.

Solving Contest (Problems 1151—1158)

Maximum 4-3-3-3-4-3-3-5-5/25.
Ruppin 25; Pincewski 4-3-2-3-12/24; Savir-Silbermann 4-3-2-0-12/21; Gruenfeld, Traub 4-0-3-0-3-2-0-3/15; Spitzer 4-0-3-0-3-2-3-3/13; Jakob 7.

Notes & Remarks. No. 1151: "An extremely nice problem" (Savir). "Brilliant construction" (Gruenfeld). **No. 1153:** "The text is correct and not the diagram" (Gruenfeld). **No. 1154:** "I think that a W.P. should be added on e4: 4.Qb4+ 5.c5+." (Pincewski). Mr. Ruppin was the only solver! **No. 1158:** "The 3rd move cannot be 3.Ktf3 after 2.flQ+: It cannot be 3.Kt:f1, and so it is mate in 9 and not in 7" (Pincewski). **Ladder:** Grinblat 148, Jakob 147, Gruenfeld 122, Pincewski 121, Savir-Silbermann 115, Spitzer 107, Traub 82, Mark 31, Bassfreund 10.

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, Bet Mazo, Rishon LeZion. New solvers welcome any time.

The World Championship Match (Game No. 782)

White: Botvinnik Black: Smyslov (10th game, English opening)
1.c4 Ktf6 2.Ktc3 g6 3.e3 Kt:d5 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Kt:c3 6.b:c Bg7 7.Ba3 Kte7 8.Ktf3 c5 9.Qa4 0-0 10.Rb1 a6 11.c4 Rb8 12.0-0 Qc7 13.d3 Bd7 14.Bb2 Ktf5 15. B:g7 K:g7 16.Rb2 Kte6 17.Rfb1 b5 18.c:b a:b 19.Qe4 Bd7 20.Kte5 Be8 21.Kte4 B:e5 22.Q:e5 Q:c5 23.B:e5 b4 24.Rc1 Kt:d4 25.Ba4 Ra5 26.B:b5 Ra5 27.Kf1 a5 28.Ke1 Kf6 29.Ba4 Ke7 30.b4 Rda8 31.c5 Kte5 32.d4 K:d4 33.Kb3 c:d 34. e:d Rd8 35.Re7+ Kf6 36. Rd2 Kte4 37.Rd3 Rf5 38.f4 Kte5 39. Rd1 Kt:b3 40.a:b Rf:f4 41.Rd4 Rb4 42.Ra1 Kf6 43.Kf2 Ke4 44. Re7. Draw.

USA Championship 1958
Game No. 722

White	Black
Bernstein	Lombardy
1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 e6 3.Ktc3 Bb4	

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